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Home is New York A Self-Study Vocabulary Builder for Students of English as a Second Language

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PROPOSAL FOR PUBLICATION:

H O M E I S N E W Y O R K . . .

A SELF-STUDY VOCABULARY BUILDER

FOR

STUDENTS OF ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE

Independent Professional Project

of

Arun Narang

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of Master of Arts in Teaching at the
School for International Training of the Experiment
in International Living, Brattleboro, Vermont.

October, 1972

FOREWORD

When I started thinking about this "dictionary" - a self-study vocabulary builder for students of English as a Second Language, I had hoped to complete it by this time. However this project turned out to be a very much greater task than I had imagined. Therefore what follows in this my presentation of my Independent Professional Project is really a blueprint of my "dictionary" to be. It is more than just the blueprint which follows, however. The presentation can be divided into three parts: (1) the thinking behind the ideas in the blueprint; (2) the blueprint itself; and (3) suggested additions to the "dictionary" to make it a more useful tool for ESL Students.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
I. Thinking Behind This "Dictionary"	
This "Dictionary"	1
Preparatory Work	3
The Story in Brief and A Description of Characters	7
II. The Blueprint	
Let Me Introduce...	14 (B-1)
The Story	17 (B-4)
A Guide to the Words Introduced	42 (B-30)
III. Suggested Word List for Remainder of Book	48
IV. Suggested Additions	
Suggested Appendices	59
Suggestions for a Pictionary	63

THIS "DICTIONARY"

In traveling through different lands one is always struck by the uniqueness of each place. I'm not referring to the monuments or the architecture found in different nations but rather the everyday ways of doing things that differ so much from place to place - where one buys vegetables or fruits; where one goes to fill a prescription; or how and where one is allowed to drive or park his car... A visitor to India, for example, would be surprised to learn that all pots and pans are sold by weight and that cosmetics are not sold in a pharmacy but in what we would assume to be a stationery store. In-genious Mexicans, by placing metal pipes at the end of each block, achieve what our stop signs cannot in getting motorists to slow down at the end of a block. The general store where most everything is available is a pleasant sight in small town Mexico.

Thinking about these things, one can imagine that the American scene must be as incomprehensible to visitors here as many of the things abroad are to us. The very special visitors, the immigrants, have an especially difficult task ahead of them as they are not only concerned with sightseeing but rather must learn to do a great variety of things: to go to a bank and open an account, to fill out all those forms to get a job or social security or to just pay a bill... All these things seem so elementary to us yet for the non-English or poor English

speaking immigrant these tasks are quite difficult.

This book is intended to help the learner of English increase his knowledge of vocabulary through self-study. It specifically deals with life in American cities where immigrants generally settle. The vocabulary that is introduced is most relevant to New York City (as this is the city most familiar to the author) though most of the words and phrases "defined" are common to all city living. An immigrant's task is to learn at least enough English to live and work here. He must be able to understand the meaning of the phrase, "Tow Away Zone", for example if he wants to avoid spending sixty dollars unnecessarily. The concern of this book is to present just such words and phrases.

This "dictionary" is in story form. The new words and phrases as they occur in the story are defined by a. a short passage in which the new word or phrase occurs and b. by the illustration that accompanies each of these short passages. The structures of the story have been somewhat limited such that the student who has an elementary working knowledge of the grammatical patterns of English should have little difficulty. The short passages have been written in what we can refer to as conversational English as contrasted to more formal, "book" English.

PREPARATORY WORK

Starting this project involved getting a working word list: a word list that would consist of words and phrases most relevant to an immigrant living in a large American city. From the beginning I decided not to depend solely on words chosen from existing word lists but rather to go out in the environment in search for the most relevant words. I felt that the existing word lists would not suffice as they are, as a rule, drawn up with a large percentage of the population in mind. In contrast my project was to be for a smaller and more specific part of the population.

I did, however, begin this enterprise by selecting words from the following books: a. The Situational Reinforcement Texts, Volumes 1-4, Orientation in American English; b. Scope and Sequence in the Teaching of English as a Second Language of the Board of Education of New York; c. Teaching Dialogues also from the Board of Education of New York; d. New American English, Books 1 and 2 (Oxford Book Co.); e. several books meant for travelers from the States to countries where Spanish is spoken.

After going through these texts I wanted to draw up a list of places to visit for my field work. I decided to interview a few recent immigrants to ask them about their experiences here since their arrival -- the places they had to

visit; the manner in which they got jobs; and situations in which they found their lack of fluency in English most frustrating. I wanted to follow these persons through their normal day but later decided to drop this idea as it wouldn't really lead me to all of their experiences here. After unsuccessfully trying to elicit the help of a handyman (who had recently fixed my father's ceiling) and a painter (who was painting my father's house) I adopted a high school friend's family. I knew that his household is usually full of recent immigrants from Columbia. My friend's father has always been very helpful in opening his house to the immigrants and in finding them jobs. I was welcomed into the family and was able to interview two girls - Patricia and Merci. The girls were a great help and out of these interviews I chose the following places for my field work: a. a supermarket; b. the motor vehicle bureau; c. a subway; d. look at telephone and gas bills; e. a bank; f. a bar; g. employment offices; h. look at employment ads; i. look at job applications; j. the post office; k. a low-middle income housing project; l. a hospital; m. the social security office; and n. a ride around the city to jot down various signs and sights I saw. When I visited these places I found that although they provided me with relatively few number of words that were not available in the texts, these words were the most unique to a city such as New York. This is just what I had hoped to accomplish.

My original plans included visits to a New York City

Health Department Children's Clinic, an office of the Welfare Department, a check-cashing store in a Spanish neighborhood and a Spanish grocery store. I felt that these places might be a real part of the lives of many non-English speaking people of New York City. However, after thinking about it and interviewing my friend's family I realized that within the Spanish neighborhoods it wasn't necessary to be fluent in English. Even at the Government offices Spanish-speaking personnel are there to assist if needed.

To be at all realistic and useful this book should draw its situations and vocabulary from the ordinary world where we all have to live and in which we all have to make a living.

In talking with Patricia, Merci and the Mayorgas (my friend's family), I was not only thinking about my word list but also about the story through which I would "define" the words. I wanted it to be an interesting story and one which would allow me to use the words and phrases in my word list in realistic and meaningful situations. In interviewing Patricia I found her to be a very interesting character. In her enthusiasm to help me (she was very much afraid that she wouldn't be of any help to me) she would answer each of my questions to the very fullest. Her experiences here were really quite interesting. When she mentioned that she had hitchhiked all the way from Miami to New York, I realized that her experiences on the roads, in the stores, at a job and with the Mayorgas could provide just the types of situations I needed. The story in this book will not be completely biographical, but the inspi-

ration for it certainly came from Patricia and the Mayorgas.

THE STORY IN BRIEF AND A DESCRIPTION OF CHARACTERS

Patricia is a young girl of nineteen. She has left her aging mother in Colombia out of necessity. She lost her brother just recently. He was killed while on duty as a policeman. Now Patricia has to support her mother. Her background is in journalism, though of course because of her lack of English she could never get a job here in her field. Patricia arrives at Miami airport and is met by a high school friend, Lupe. Lupe has been here in the States for five years. She has her own apartment in Miami and nowsvery much a part of American society. Both Lupe and Patricia decide to hitchhike to New York where Patricia hopes to move in with her cousin. When she gets to New York, however, she finds that it would be impossible for her to stay at her cousin's. He has a very small apartment and a very large family. Lupe, who is a friend of the Mayorga family, suggests that Patricia move in with her friends. The Mayorgas originally came from Columbia also, but they have been living in New York for some time. The Mayorgas give Patricia a room even though they would like to keep it free for visiting guests. They don't expect or want any rent from Patricia until she is well settled in a job here. The son in the Mayorga family is naturally very considerate and helps Patricia adjust to America -- suggesting jobs, helping with the filling out of all kinds of forms, taking her to the bank, etc. The Mayorga household is very much centered around making money.

The father is a waiter who works at night, the wife is a clerk in a large department store, the college-going son drives a taxi on weekends and the youngest boy of twelve goes to school and has a paper route. Since each member of the family has irregular hours the family rarely sits together to eat or talk or watch T.V. yet somehow they are very much a family. The mother cooks one meal at six in the morning which serves as breakfast and lunch. Everyone helps themselves to whatever else they want throughout the day. Since Patricia has come she has taken almost complete charge of the kitchen. The mother doesn't like this very much but appreciates her efforts. Of course the young college student and Patricia date often and end up marrying each other.

There are two important sub plots to the story:

Patricia has come to the States just before the presidential elections. Both the parties have chosen their candidates and campaigns are underway. Patricia is staying with a family in which there are three voters. She is fascinated with the whole process and attentively listens to the two men when they discuss the issues. The father is a very conscientious person. He avidly follows the campaign and has made for himself a "score card" on which he has written the pros and cons of each candidate. The college-going son on the other hand disagrees with many of his father's values. While his father is a pragmatist, he is an idealist. The mother in the family is a non-political person. She, like her son, votes emotionally. She gives her vote to the person she feels is better. Of course,

most of what the politicians say in a presidential campaign is double talk and false promises. It turns out that the emotional voters, the son and the mother, choose the better man.

The Mayorgas have been in the States for a long time. They've learned to adjust to the realities of living here in America. Patricia on the other hand finds it difficult to change her attitudes toward certain things with the result that there are sometimes minor conflicts. For example, Patricia insists on serving the men in the family. The boys have been used to just grabbing a plate and serving themselves. She enjoys waiting on them and doing things for them but the boys simply feel uncomfortable that Patricia pays so much attention to their needs.

The Characters

Patricia

She is a young girl of nineteen. She is naive to the ways of the world. She is very much family oriented. Her interests lie in doing things generally considered womanly such as cooking. Her only flaw is that she's a bit spoiled (she was the only child). Physically she is not a beauty but is fairly good looking - the innocent looking type. She doesn't smoke; drink and drugs are very foreign to her.

Lupe

She is also a young girl. She is much more sophisticated than Patricia. She is more fashionable; she smokes and drinks. She has a job and an apartment in Miami. Though she is very much a part of the American society (outwardly appearing no different from any other American girl of her age), she remains very much Colombian in many ways.

John Mayorga

John Mayorga is a middle aged Spanish father. He came to the United States when he was very young. He was poor then but now is certainly middle class. He has been a waiter all these years. He is the strict type (a bit more than most). He knows everything and is always giving advise. He loves to talk. He is very sincere though and a hard worker. In the house he controls everything -- the flow of money, the guests to be invited, etc.

Mrs. Mayorga

Mrs. Mayorga is a middle aged Spanish wife. She is a very nice person. In contrast to her husband she is non-political, nonphilosophical. She is a wife and mother type. She has very much remained Spanish inspite of being in the States for many years. She is devoutly Catholic. All her friends are Spanish. When young she was beautiful. Now she is charming.

Willy

Willy is a college-going man of 22. He is a tremendous athlete and he keeps himself in shape. At college he is majoring in physical education. Though not very intelligent, he is very sincere. He is very religious in the sense that he is concerned about his values. He is now a Jehovah witness - doesn't smoke, drink or fool around. The drug scene is pathetic as far as he's concerned. Physically, he's relatively tall, very muscularly built and clean shaven. Willy drives a taxi on weekends to make pocket money. He doesn't like to depend on his father financially.

Johnny

Johnny is a typical boy of twelve. He was born in the United States (Willy was born in Columbia) and has never been to Colombia. He can't even speak Spanish very well. He does understand Spanish though. Johnny is seldom in the house. He's either in school, on his paper route or playing.

Matt Bliss

This man is a politician. He is running for the Presidency. He has a very stable home life. His two children are loving, well-mannered and his wife is charming. He is the upward mobile type who has achieved success beyond his capabilities. He comes from a family that respects tradition more than change. He can be described as a man of the 50's.

James McMann

This man is also running for the Presidency. He is a man of the 70's. Personal experiences in the family have made him aware of the necessity for changes in government and its policies. His children are very much involved in the uncertainties of the times and are sometimes getting into trouble. At the moment his son is struggling with his conscience over whether or not he should go to war if drafted. McMann is a soft-spoken, minister type.

H O M E I S N E W Y O R K . . .

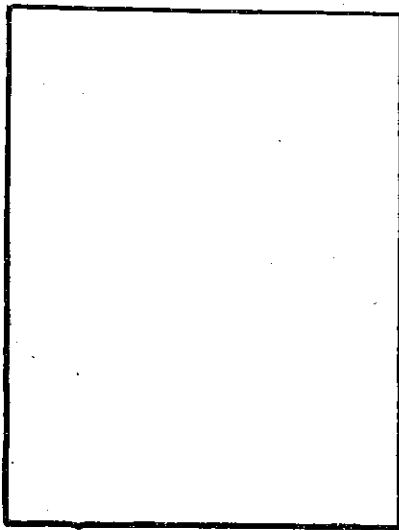
A SELF-STUDY VOCABULARY BUILDER

FOR

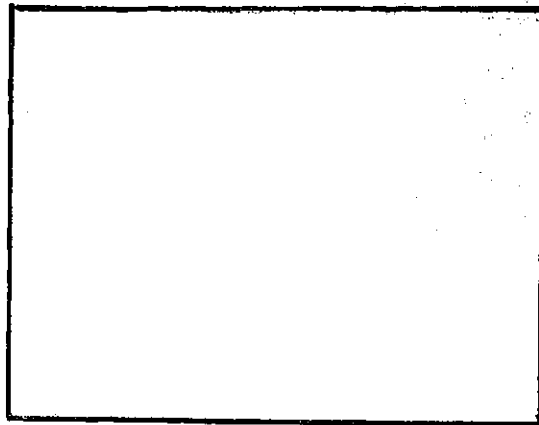
STUDENTS OF ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE

(A Blueprint)

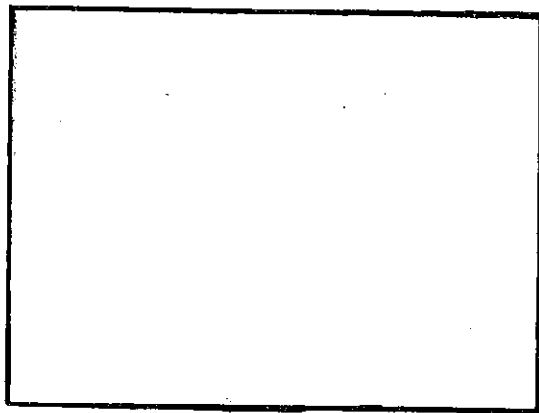
LET ME INTRODUCE...



John Mayorga is fifty-four years old. He was born in Columbia. He came to the United States fifteen years ago. He lives in New York City with his wife and two sons.

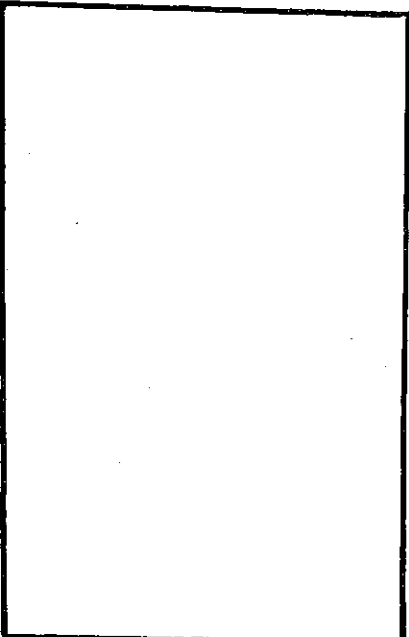
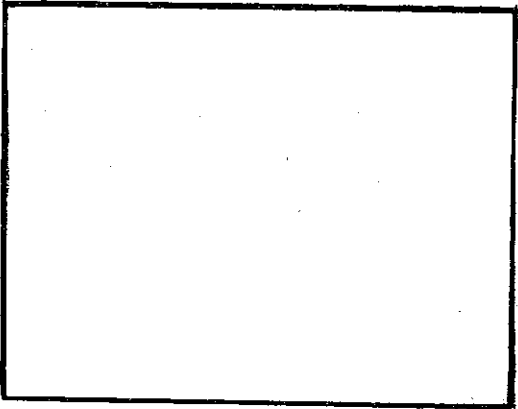


Amparo Mayorga is forty-seven years old. She was also born in Columbia. She came to the United States with her husband. She lives in New York City.

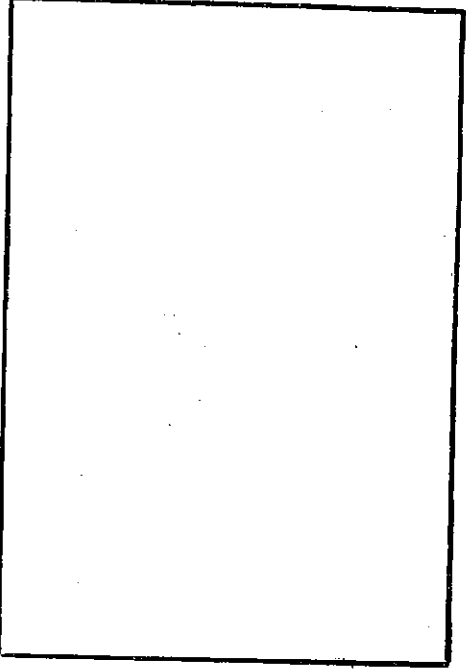


Patricia Ramirez is nineteen years old. She was also born in Columbia and lives there. Patricia wants to come to the United States to work.

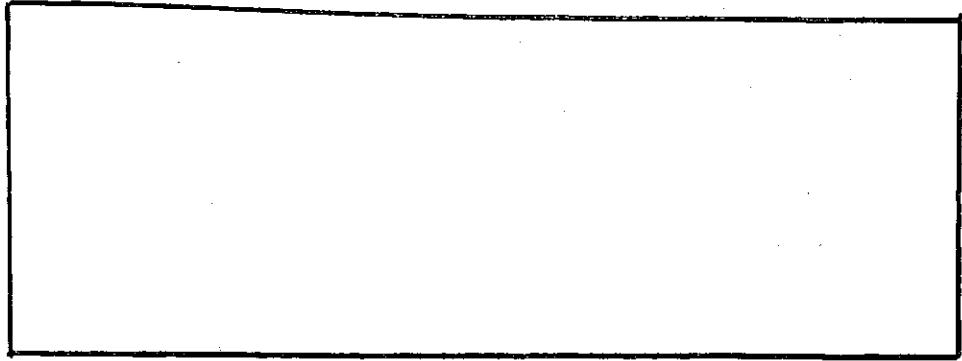
Lupe Gomez is twenty-two years old. She is also Columbian. Lupe came to America five years ago. She now lives in Miami.



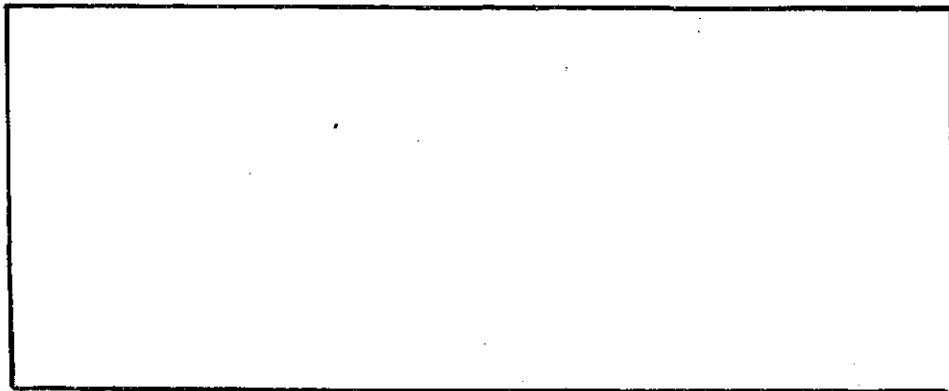
Willy Mayorga is a young man of twenty-two. He was born in Columbia. He came to the United States with his father and mother. He was only seven years old then. Willy lives and goes to college in New York.



Johnny Mayorga is only twelve years old. He was born in the United States. He lives with his father, mother and brother in New York. He goes to school there.

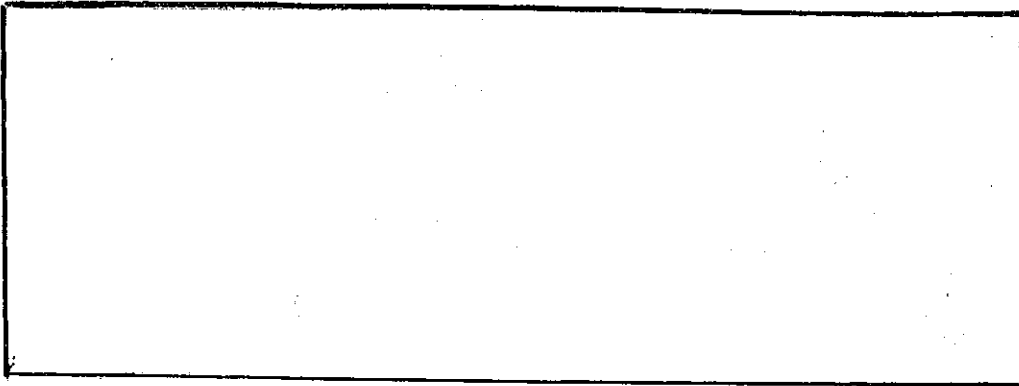


Matt Bliss is a politician. He is
fifty-seven years old. He hopes to
be the President of the United States.



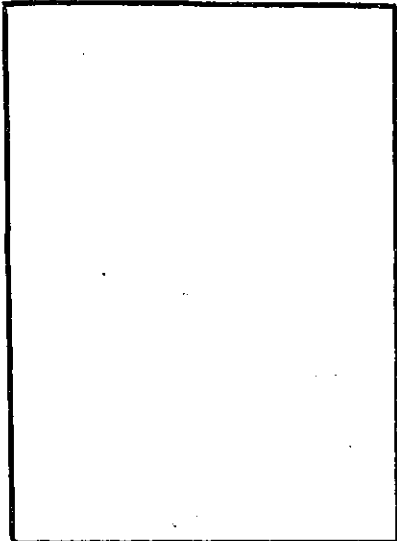
James McMann is also a politician.
He is fifty-two years old. He
also hopes to be President of the
United States.

I.



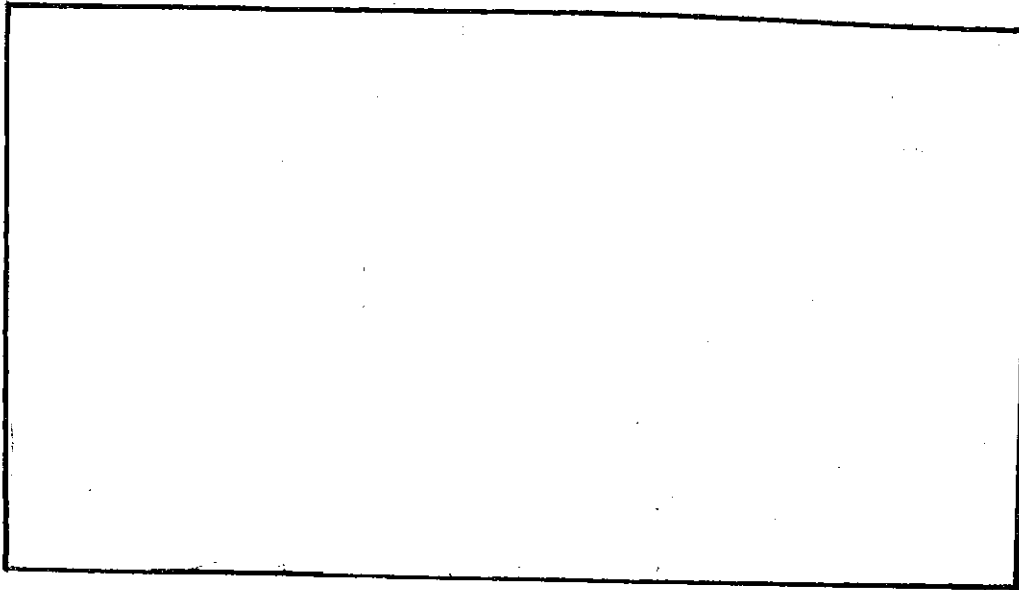
Look over there. The airplane¹ⁱ is landing²ⁱ. Patricia is coming from Columbia. She will be here soon³.

II.



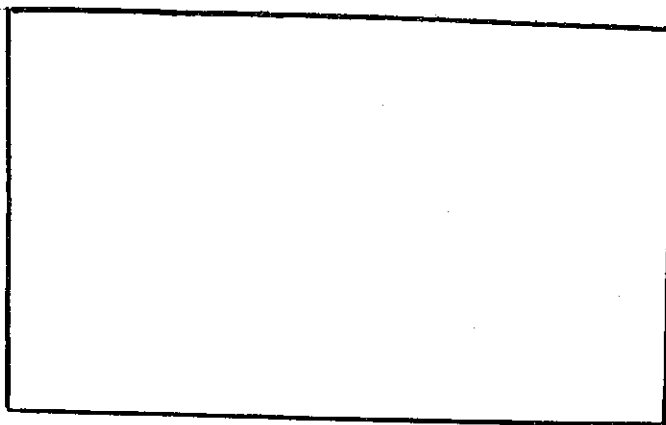
Lupe is Patricia's friend. They went to Miguel Aleman School in Columbia. In 1967 Lupe came to the United States. She lives in Miami now¹. She is at the airport²ⁱ to meet Patricia. Patricia doesn't speak much English.

III.



At an airport you can park¹ your car in a parking lot². Then you can go and wait for the passengers³ in the Arrival Building. In the Arrival Building there is an Information Desk⁴. The ladies and gentlemen at the Information Desk are there to answer your questions. When you are the passenger you don't go to the Arrival Building. You go to the building which says, "Departures." In the Departure Building there are ticket counters⁵ where you can buy an airplane ticket⁶. In both⁷ the buildings there are benches⁸, sofas⁹, and armchairs¹⁰ to sit on. There are also many shops¹¹ in both the buildings.

IV.

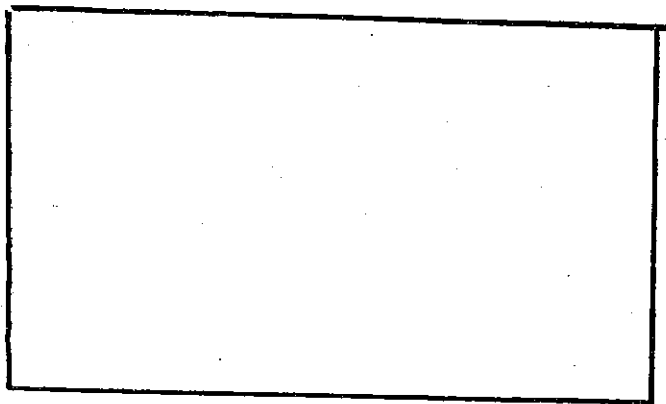


Lupe: Oh, there's the baggage.¹ⁱ

Let's go find you suitcases.²ⁱ

Patricia: All right.

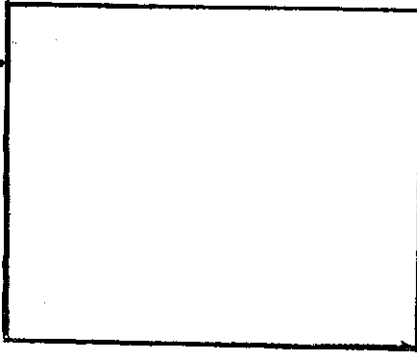
V.



Lupe: How do you feel?

Patricia: I have a headache.¹ⁱ

VI.

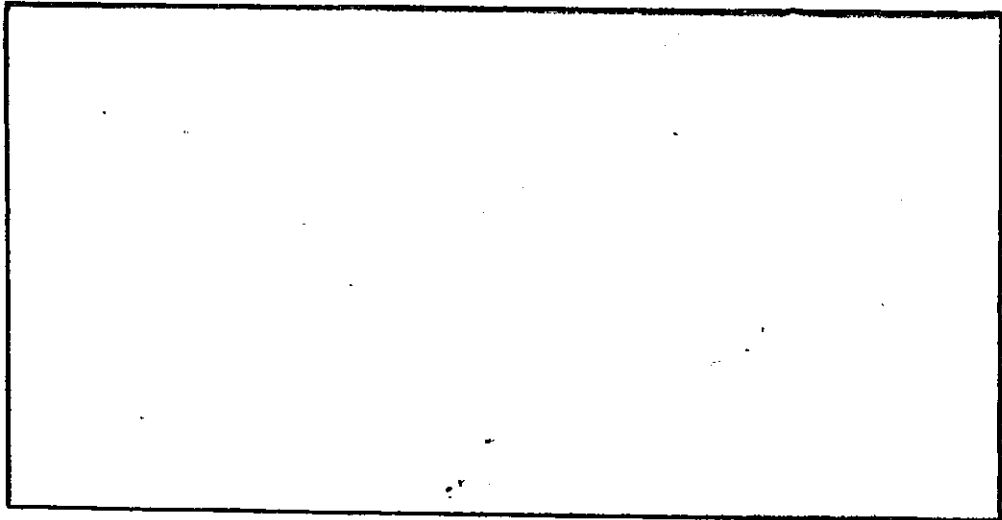


Lupe: Do you have any aspirin¹ⁱ?

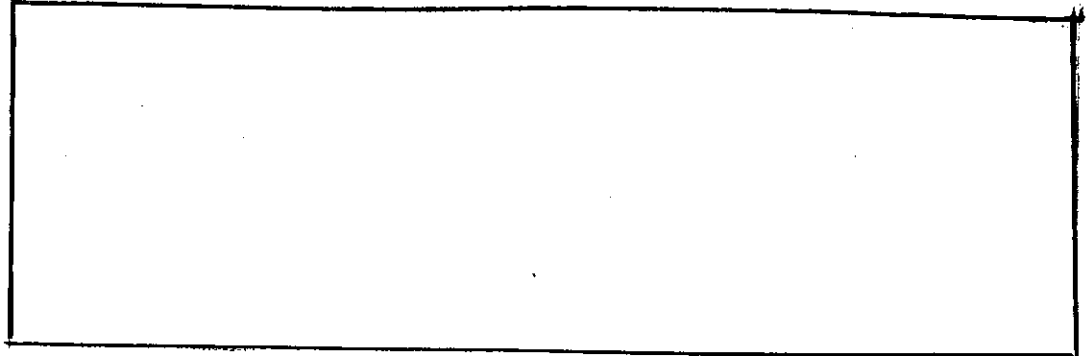
Salesman: Yes, we do.

VII.

A drug store¹ⁱ sells things needed to care for our bodies. There are medicines²ⁱ at a drug store. Aspirin is a medicine. Most drug stores have cosmetics³ⁱ also. Face creams⁴ⁱ, hand lotions⁵ⁱ, and lipstick⁶ⁱ are some types of cosmetics. A young mother can find things for her baby at a drug store. Diapers⁷ⁱ, diaper pins⁸ⁱ, and baby oil⁹ⁱ are all found in a drug store.



VIII.



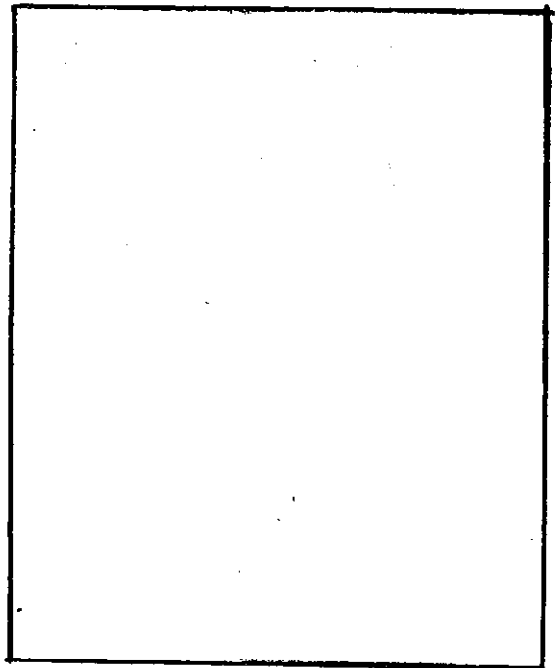
Patricia and Lupe left the airport in Lupe's car. They drove to the center¹ⁱ of Miami.

Lupe: Let's go to a luncheonette²ⁱ. You can take the aspirin there. We can also have some coffee³ⁱ.

IX.

At the luncheonette they sat down at the counter¹ⁱ.

Lupe ordered coffee with cream²ⁱ and sugar³ⁱ (regular coffee⁴ⁱ) for herself. She ordered black coffee⁵ⁱ and a glass of⁶ⁱ water⁷ⁱ for Patricia.



X.

There are many things in a luncheonette. You can have something to eat or you can buy things to take with you:

sandwiches¹ⁱ

sodas²ⁱ

milkshakes³ⁱ

ice creams⁴ⁱ

pies⁵ⁱ

cakes⁶ⁱ

coffee

tea⁷ⁱ

juices⁸ⁱ

milk⁹ⁱ

chocolates¹⁰ⁱ

candies¹¹ⁱ

cigarettes¹²ⁱ

cigars¹³ⁱ

comic books¹⁴ⁱ

magazines¹⁵ⁱ

newspapers¹⁶ⁱ

ballpoint pens¹⁷ⁱ

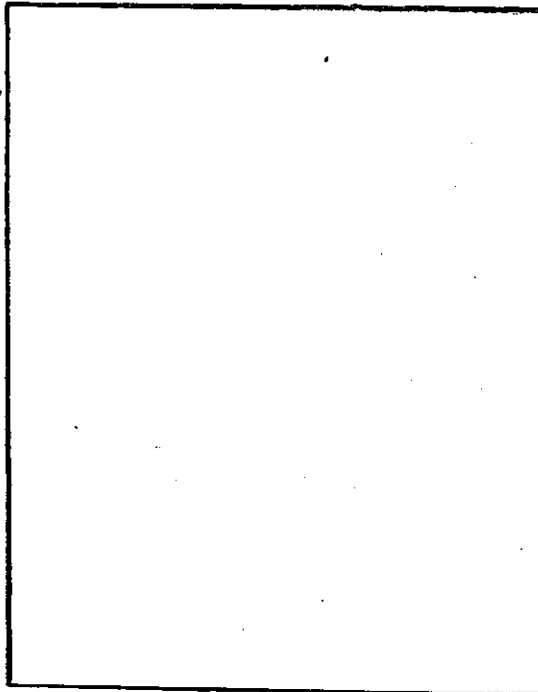
fountain pens¹⁸ⁱ and ink¹⁹ⁱ

chewing gum²⁰ⁱ

XI.

That night Patricia stayed with Lupe in Lupe's apartment¹ⁱ.
It was a little apartment in the suburbs²ⁱ of Miami.
Places outside the center of the city are called suburbs.

XII.



This is Lupe's apartment.
There's a kitchen¹ⁱ for
cooking, a dinette²ⁱ for
eating, a living room³ⁱ
for sitting and relaxing,
a bathroom⁴ⁱ for taking
a bath or a shower and a
bedroom⁵ⁱ for sleeping.

XIII.

Some of the things in each room are:

In the kitchen:

a gas stove¹ⁱ

an oven²ⁱ

a broiler³ⁱ

a refrigerator⁴ⁱ

a kitchen sink⁵ⁱ

a telephone⁶ⁱ

a toaster⁷ⁱ

cabinets⁸ⁱ

a clock⁹ⁱ

In the living room:

a couch¹⁰ⁱ

chairs¹¹ⁱ

a T.V.¹²ⁱ

a coffee table¹³ⁱ

lamps¹⁴ⁱ

a rug¹⁵ⁱ on the floor

curtains¹⁶ⁱ

curtain rods¹⁷ⁱ

In the bedroom:

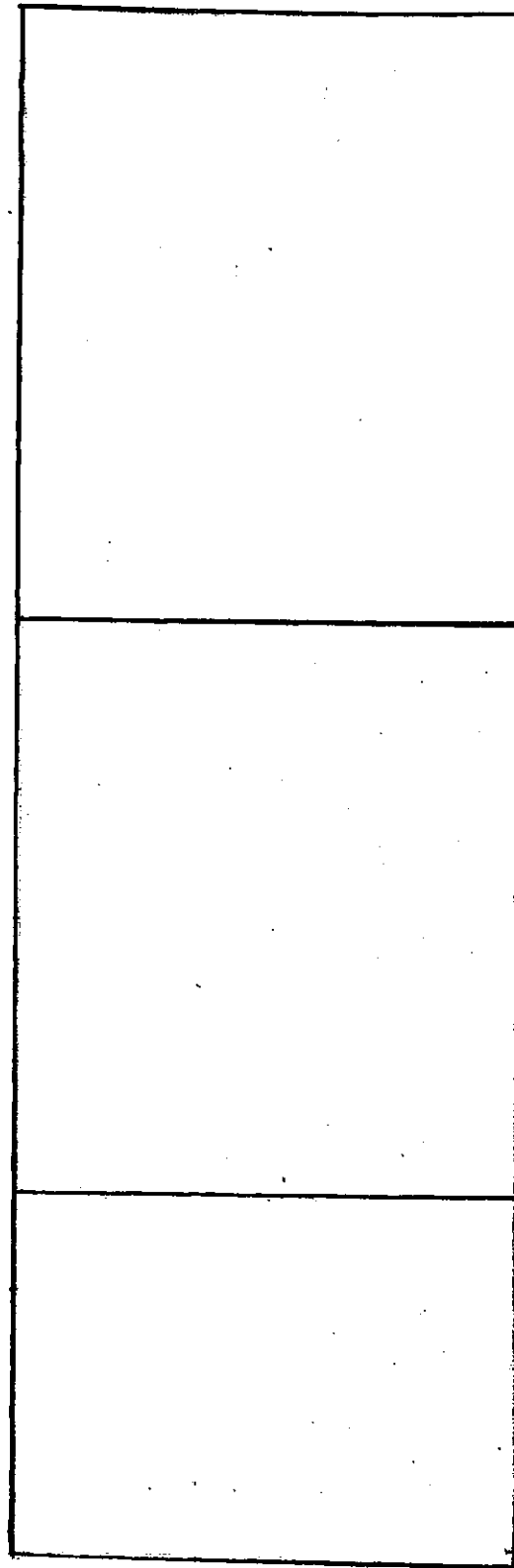
twin beds¹⁸ⁱ

a dresser¹⁹ⁱ with a mirror²⁰ⁱ

an alarm clock²¹ⁱ

night tables²²ⁱ

a closet²³ⁱ

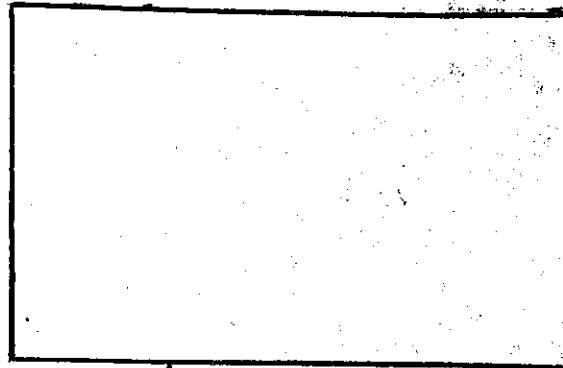


In the bathroom:

a medicine chest²⁴ⁱ

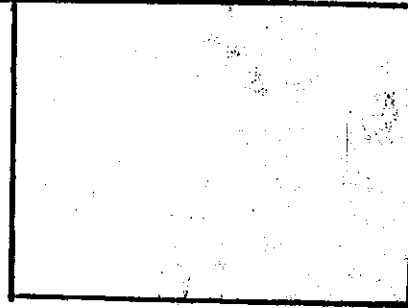
a sink²⁵ⁱ

a bathtub²⁶ⁱ with shower²⁷ⁱ

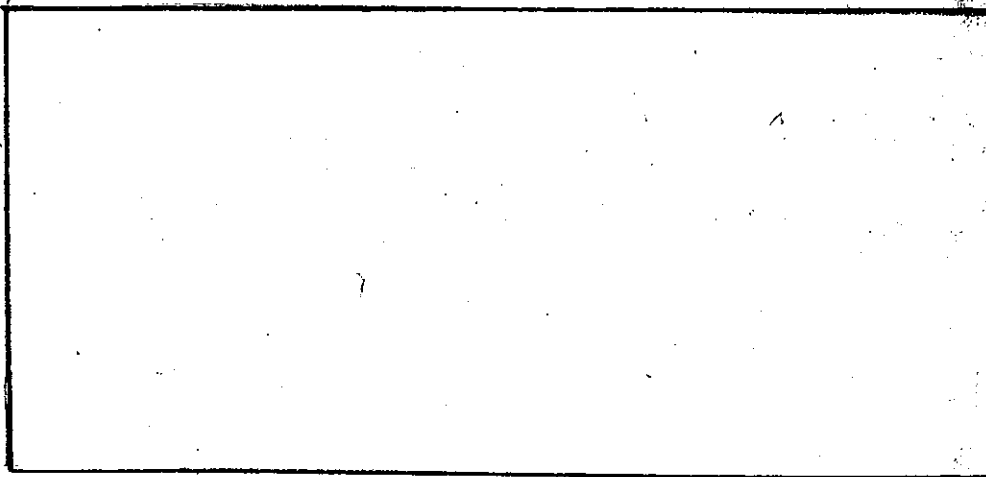


In the dinette:

a dinette table²⁹ⁱ and chairs

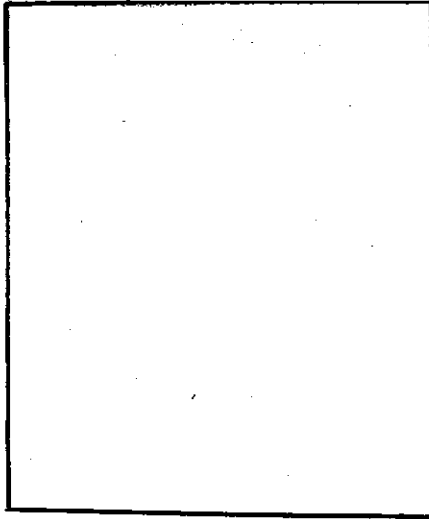


XIV.



Patricia took a shower and went to bed. Patricia's head is on a soft pillow¹ⁱ. She has a sheet²ⁱ under³ⁱ her and another over⁴ⁱ her.

XV.



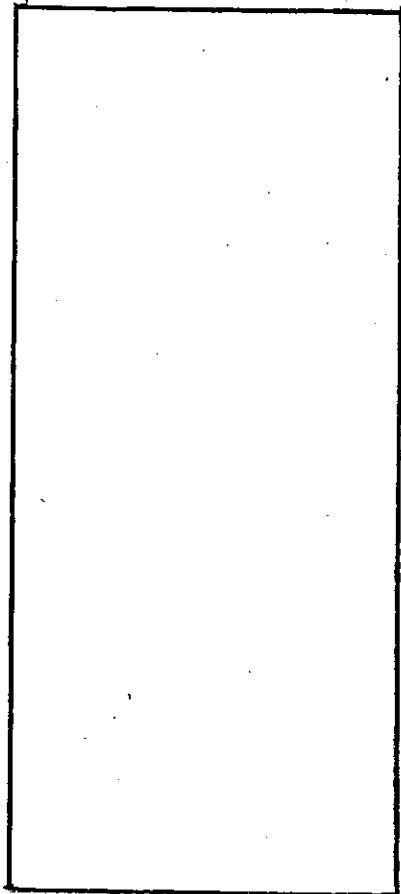
The next morning Patricia told Lupe that she had only eight dollars¹ⁱ. She had to go to New York City. Lupe didn't have much money²ⁱ either.

XVI.

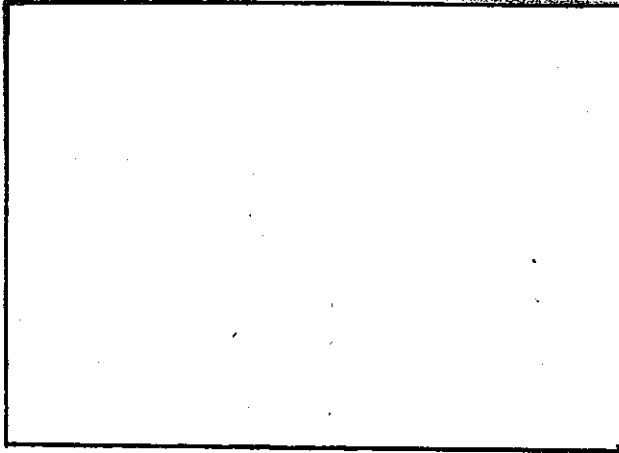
Lupe: We don't have enough¹ money for bus fare²ⁱ or train fare³ⁱ.

The bus fare is twenty-five dollars and the train fare is forty. We certainly can't fly. An airplane ticket costs⁴ⁱ fifty-five dollars.

So Patricia and Lupe decided to hitchhike⁵ⁱ to New York. They will have to stand on the side of the road and wait for someone to offer to take them.

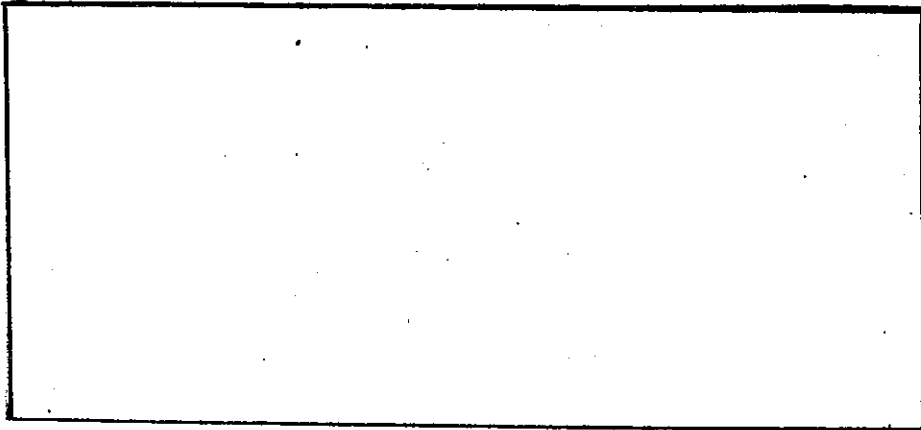


XVII.



First they went to a
gas station¹ to get a few
maps². They wanted maps
of all the states³ and
all the big cities⁴ from
Miami to New York.

XVIII.



Young man in a car: Do you want a ride¹?

Two young men wanted the girls to ride in their car. The
girls thought for a while and decided to say, "No, thanks."

XIX. On a Highway

Most highways have at least four lanes¹ⁱ, two going one way and two going the other way. There's a divider²ⁱ in the middle of³ the four lanes. Cars, buses⁴ⁱ, trucks⁵ⁱ and trailors⁶ⁱ can travel on the highways. People on horses⁷ⁱ or bicycles⁸ⁱ can't travel on the highway because they can't go fast enough. They must use the side roads⁹ⁱ. There are many signs¹⁰ⁱ on the highway to help the drivers. The people who drive on the highways will see some of these signs: Speed Limit¹¹ⁱ or Maximum Speed¹²ⁱ

This sign asks the drivers of the cars, trucks and buses (these are also called vehicles¹³) to drive no faster than 60 miles in an hour.

Curve Ahead¹⁴ⁱ

This sign tells the drivers that the highway will curve soon.

Atlanta 58

This tells the drivers that the city of Atlanta is 58 miles away.

Minimum Speed¹⁵ⁱ 40

This sign asks the drivers to drive no slower than 40 miles in an hour.

Some highways have toll booths¹⁶ⁱ on them.

At these the drivers have to pay a toll¹⁷ⁱ

(some money) for the use of the highway.

The drivers pay a toll attendant¹⁸ⁱ. If

he has the exact change¹⁹ⁱ he can drop

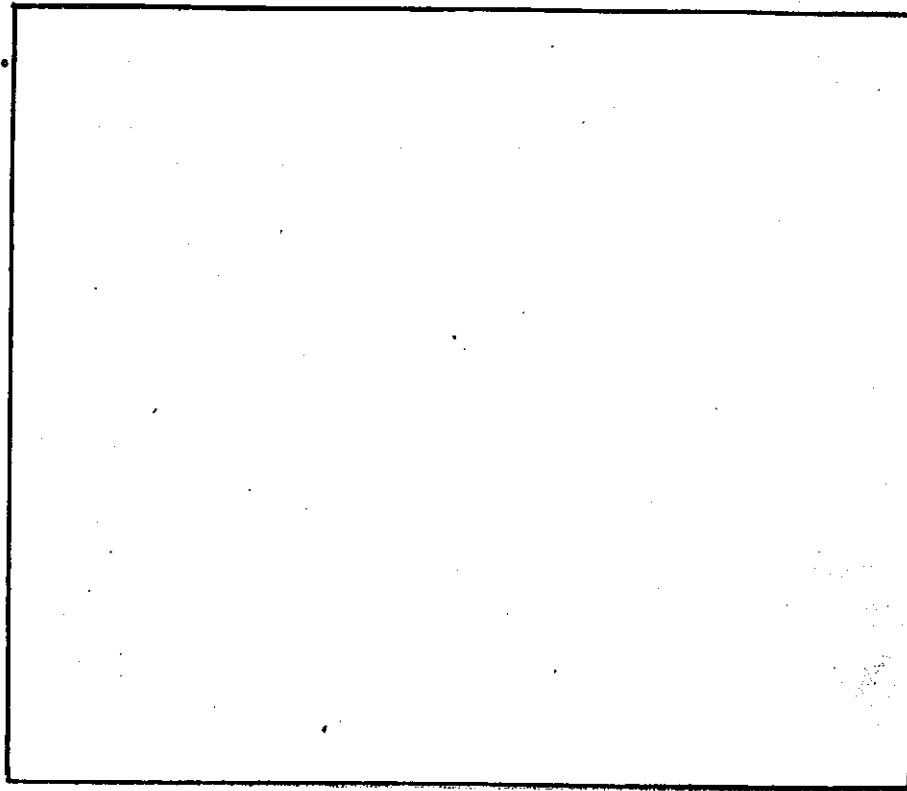
the change into a toll machine²⁰ⁱ.

Exact change is the correct amount of money needed for the toll.

XX.

Soon two old ladies stopped near them. They asked the girls if they wanted a ride. This time the girls accepted¹.

XXI.



Patricia: Look at that billboard¹ⁱ. Who is that man?

Lupe: Oh that's Jim McMann. He wants to be the next

President²ⁱ of the United States. He's a

Democrat³ⁱ. There are two major political parties⁴ⁱ

in this country - the Democrats and the

Republicans⁵ⁱ. Political parties are large groups

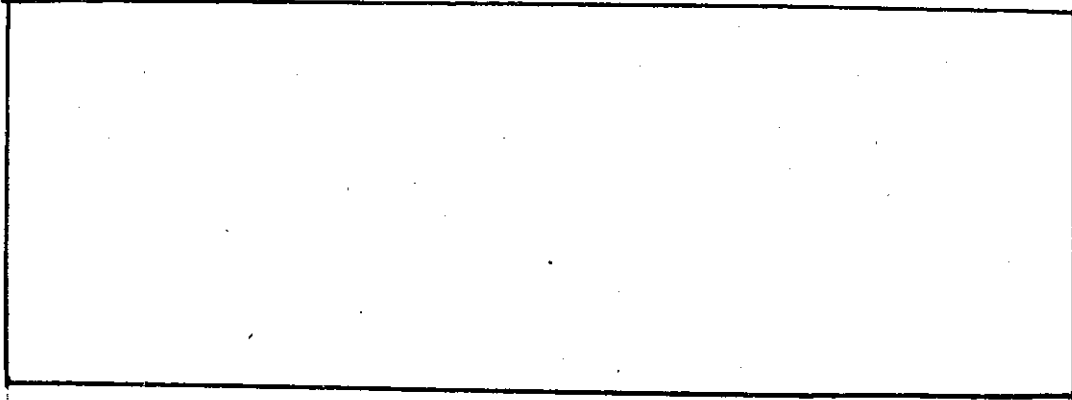
which choose men to be in an election⁶ⁱ. An

election is when Americans vote to choose their

leaders. Look. On that billboard is a picture

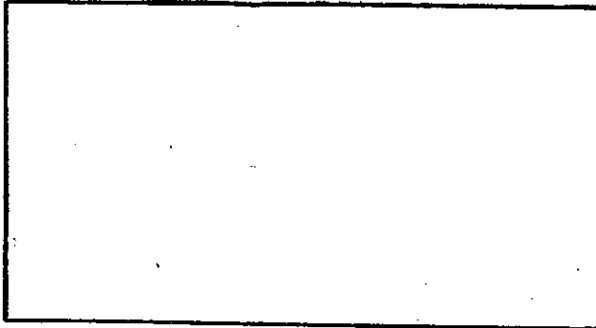
of Matt Bliss. He's a Republican.

XXII.



Too bad! These two old ladies have a flat tire¹ⁱ. Well, they will have to look for the jack²ⁱ, the spare tire³ⁱ and the tire wrench⁴ⁱ. Do you think the old ladies can change the tire⁵ⁱ themselves?

XXIII.



Up¹ⁱ, Down²ⁱ, up, down, up...

Oh, Oh, here comes a
policeman³ⁱ.

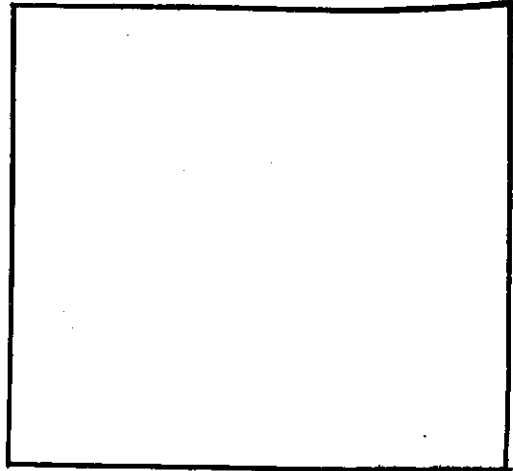
XXIV.

On most highways you cannot stop your vehicle any time you want to. You are allowed¹ emergency stopping²ⁱ when your vehicle has something wrong with it. The policeman saw that the ladies had a flat tire and offered help.

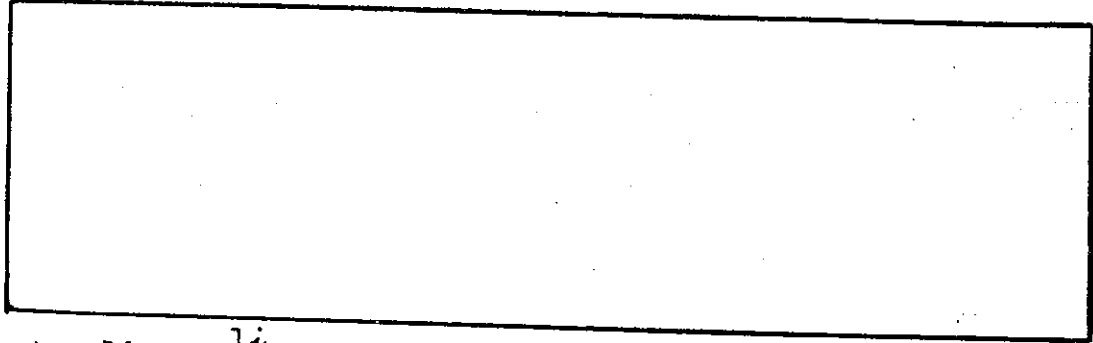
Policeman: Can I help you
ladies?

Ladies: No, thanks, officer³ⁱ.
We can change the tire
ourselves.

A policeman is also called an
officer. Sometimes he is
called a cop.⁴ⁱ



XXV.



A policecar¹ⁱ is different from a passenger car. It has
a siren²ⁱ on the roof³ⁱ of the car and a police radio⁴ⁱ inside⁵ⁱ
and a more powerful⁶ engine⁷ⁱ. A policecar can go 150 miles
per hour⁸ (150 miles in an hour). Passenger cars cannot go
so fast.

XXVI.

Both the police car and the passenger cars have:

an engine

a heater⁶ⁱ

a trunk¹ⁱ

carpet⁷ⁱ on the floor

a hood²ⁱ

a signal⁸ⁱ

seats³ⁱ

tires

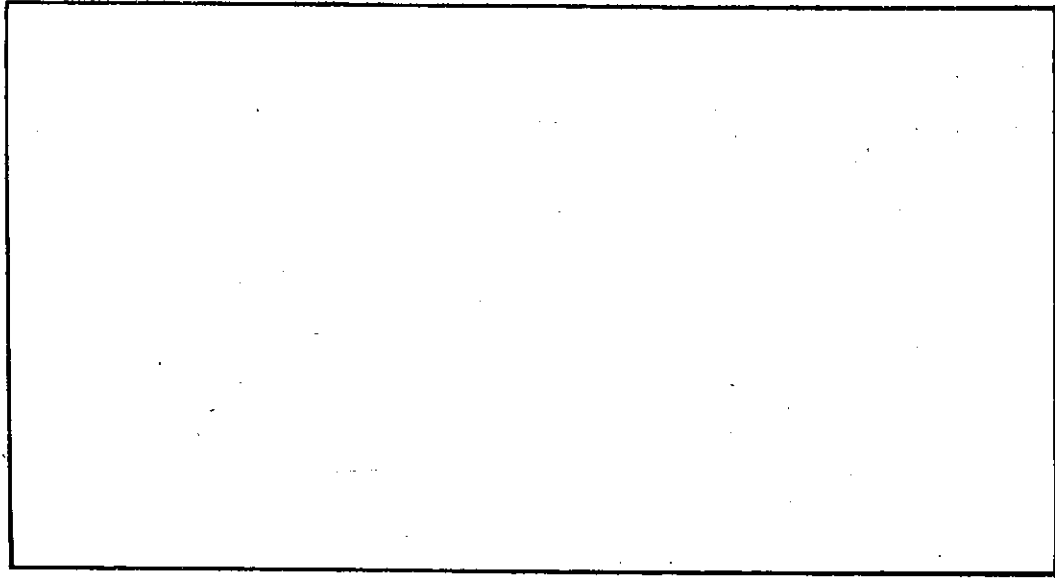
steering wheel⁴ⁱ

brakes⁹ⁱ

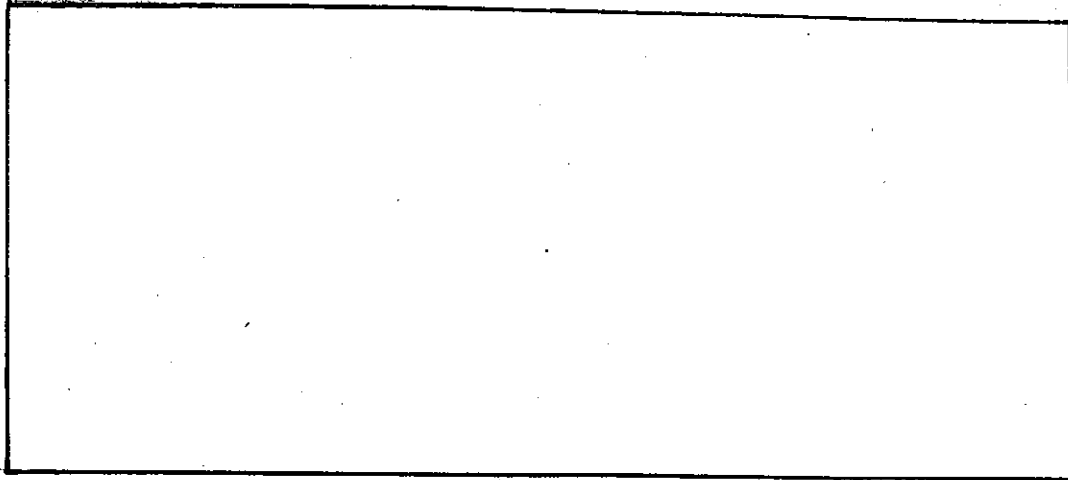
gas pedal⁵ⁱ

transmission¹⁰ⁱ

The gas pedal is to the right¹¹ⁱ of the brake. The brake is to the left¹²ⁱ of the gas pedal.



XXVII.

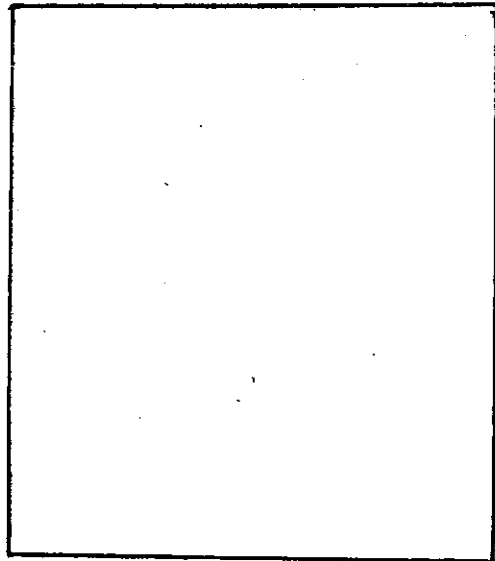


The two old ladies dropped Patricia and Lupe off at a diner¹ⁱ on the highway. The girls were still 500 miles from New York City. They were near the city of Raleigh.

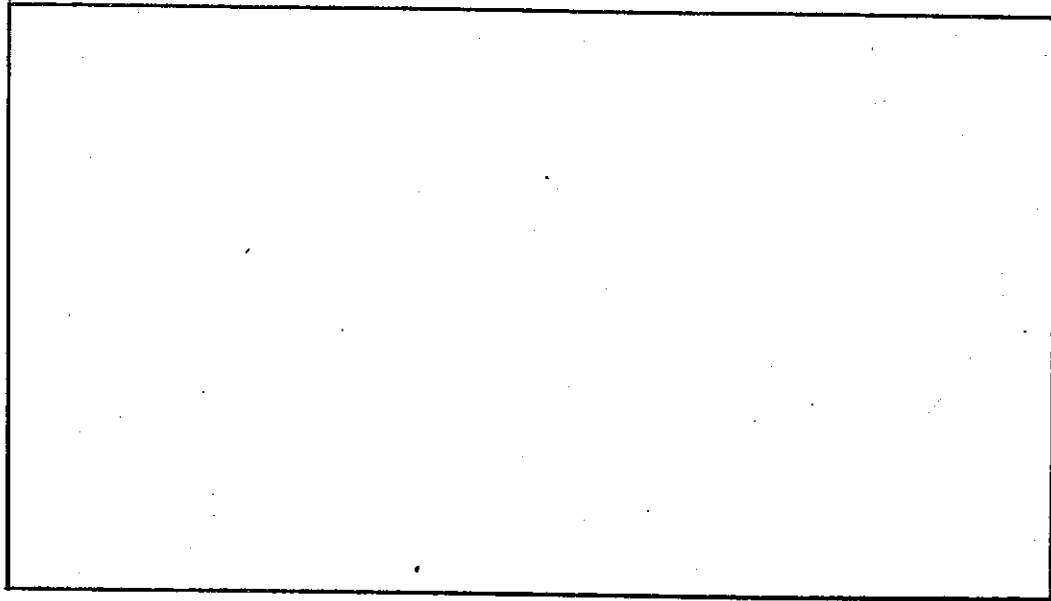
XXVIII.

It's seven thirty. Let's go into the diner and have a good dinner¹ⁱ. Dinner is the last meal of the day.

Lupe and Patricia went into the diner through the front door²ⁱ.



XXIX.



They sat down at a table far from the front of¹ⁱ of the diner. It was at the back of²ⁱ the diner, near the backdoor.³ⁱ On one side of⁴ⁱ the diner there was a jukebox.⁵ⁱ Someone came in the sidedoor⁶ⁱ and put some change in the jukebox. Music began to play in the diner. The waitress⁷ⁱ came and gave them two menus.⁸ⁱ

XXX.

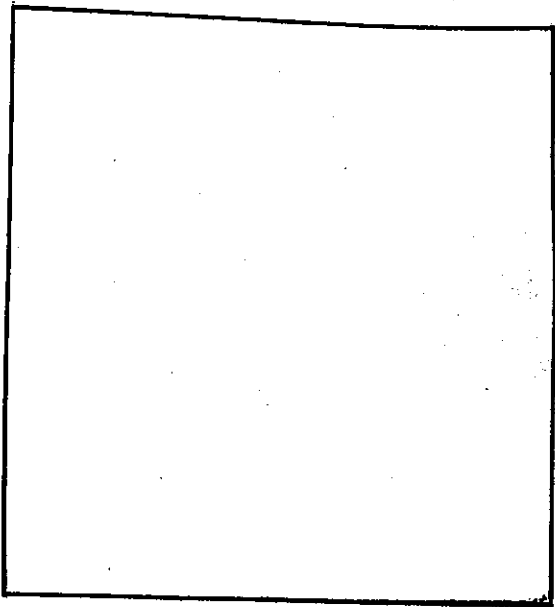
The girls want two big steaks¹ⁱ with corn²ⁱ and salad³ⁱ for dinner. But that dinner was too expensive⁴. It cost six dollars and seventy-five cents⁵ⁱ. Patricia ordered a hamburger⁶ⁱ and a cheesburger⁷ⁱ with french fries⁸ⁱ. Lupe asked for soup⁹ⁱ, a hot dog¹⁰ⁱ (a frankfurter¹¹ⁱ) and beans¹²ⁱ. They both had ice cream for dessert¹³ⁱ. Two other kinds of desserts are cakes and pies.

XXXI.

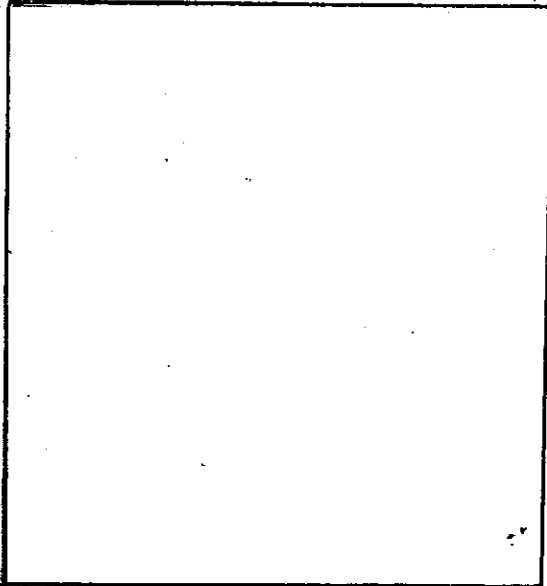
The waitress set the table. She first put a tablecloth¹ⁱ on the table. In front of each girl she put a plate²ⁱ, a fork³ⁱ, a knife⁴ⁱ, a napkin⁵ⁱ and a teaspoon⁶ⁱ. She put a soup-spoon⁷ⁱ in front of Lupe. She also put salt and pepper shakers⁸ⁱ in the center of the table.

XXXII.

After dinner Patricia went to the Ladies' Room.¹ⁱ The Ladies' Room was in the back of the diner near the Men's Room.²ⁱ She used the toilet, washed her hands and combed her hair. Lupe bought a pack³ⁱ of cigarettes from the cigarette machine⁴ⁱ for herself.



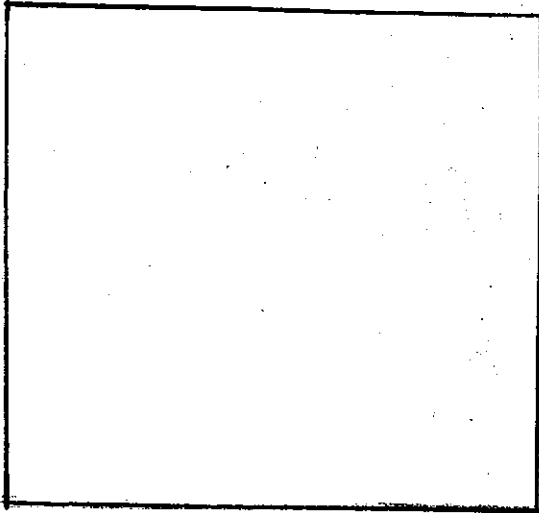
XXXIII.



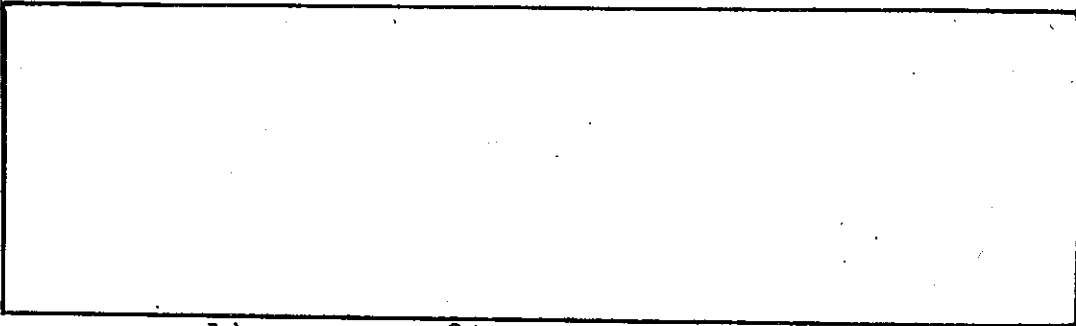
The girls paid the cashier.¹ⁱ Patricia's dinner cost two dollars and fifty cents and Lupe's dinner cost only one dollar and seventy-five cents. They gave the waitress a fifty cents tip.²ⁱ They left the diner and went outside.³ⁱ

XXXIV.

There was a motel¹ⁱ near the diner. A motel is a place where travelers can rest when they're tired. The vacancy²ⁱ sign outside the motel meant that the girls could get a room in the motel. They were tired and wanted to sleep.



XXXV.



A deskclerk¹ⁱ was behind²ⁱ a counter. The girls stood in front of the counter. In the lobby³ⁱ there were three desks, a few sofas and chairs, a television⁴ⁱ with an antenna⁵ⁱ and a water fountain⁶ⁱ. A young beautiful girl was drinking water from the water fountain. Next to the lobby was a bar⁷ⁱ. A few men were standing outside the bar. They were talking and drinking and laughing.

XXXVI.

Lupe: Do you have a room?

Clerk: Yes, we have a double room.¹

Lupe: How much does it cost?

Clerk: The price² for the room is
five dollars a night.

A double room is for two people. It was only five dollars.
This was a very inexpensive³ motel. The girls decided to
take the room.

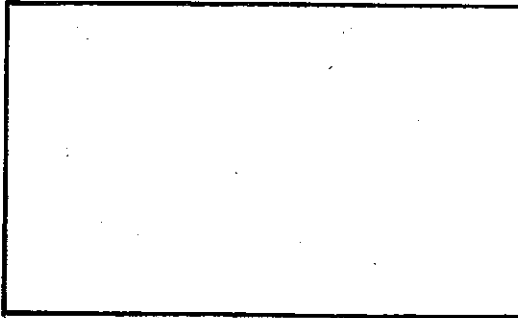
XXXVII.

Clerk: Write your name and
address¹ on this
registration form.²
Please sign³ it also.

Lupe filled out the registration form as such:

REGISTRATION FORM ²	
Last Name ⁴	Gomez ⁴First Name ⁵Lupe ⁵ ...
Address	316...Maple Dr....Miami...11427 ¹ ...
	...Lupe Gomez ⁶
	Signature ⁶

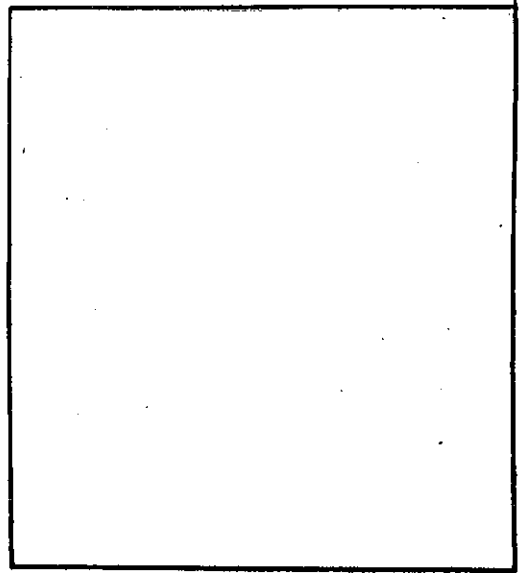
XXXVIII.



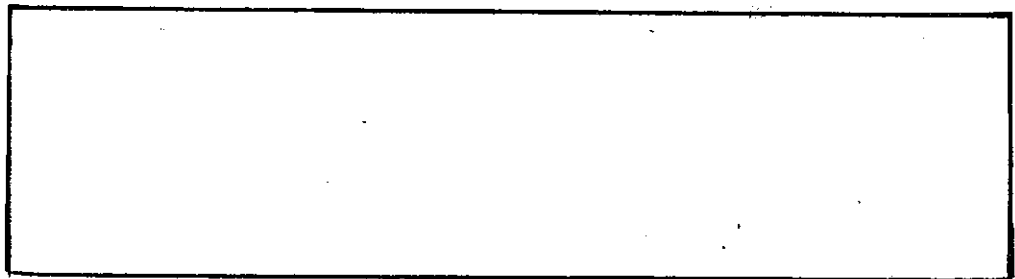
Here's your key. You have
room number¹ⁱ 8. It's
upstairs²ⁱ and to the left.

XXXIX.

The next morning¹ the girls
went to the restaurant²ⁱ
downstairs³ⁱ to eat breakfast⁴ⁱ.
Breakfast is the morning meal.
They only ate doughnuts⁵ⁱ and
drank coffee.

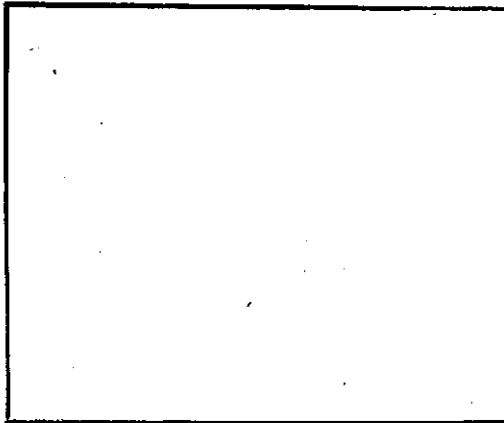


XL.



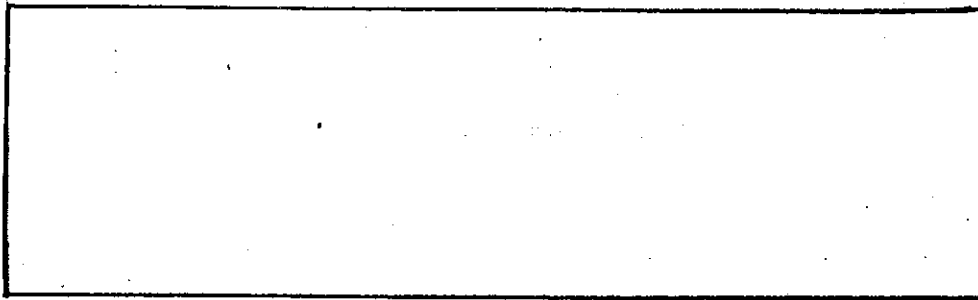
Today Patricia and Lupe wanted to reach New York. They stood
on the roadside¹ⁱ. A car stopped and someone said:
"Hi. We're going to New York. Do you want a ride?"
The girls looked in and said, "Yes, thanks."

XLI.



A young couple¹ⁱ were in the car. They had a baby with them. They were driving a station wagon²ⁱ. A crib³ⁱ was in the back. The baby was playing in the crib.

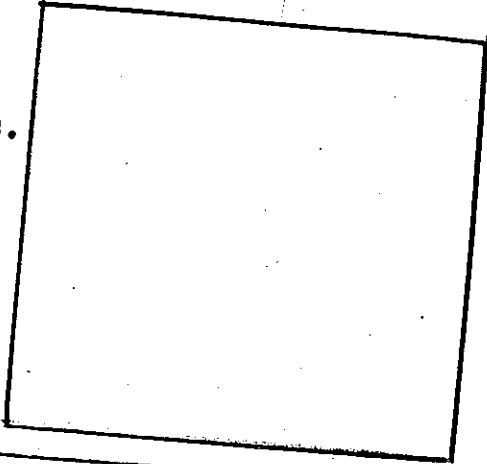
XLII.



They drove all day and finally reached New York. They came over the Verranzano Bridge¹ⁱ and into Brooklyn. Brooklyn is one part of New York City.

XLIII.

New York City has five main parts.
They are called boroughs.¹ They
are Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens,
Staten Island and the Bronx.



XLIV.



The young couple dropped the girls off in downtown.¹
Brooklyn. Downtown of any city or any part of a city is
where there are many stores,² good bars, restaurants and
movie theatres.³

A GUIDE TO THE WORDS INTRODUCED

The following is a list of all words introduced. The Roman numeral next to the word indicates the situation in which the word is found. The number above the word leads you to the word in the situation. Most words have an *i* next to the number. This means that you can find them in the illustration.

to accept ¹	XX	bathroom ⁴ⁱ	XII
address ¹ⁱ	XXXVII	bathtub ²⁶ⁱ	XIII
airplane ¹ⁱ	I	beans ¹²ⁱ	XXX
airport ²ⁱ	II	twin bed ¹⁸ⁱ	XIII
alarm clock ²¹ⁱ	XIII	bedroom ⁵ⁱ	XII
to allow ¹	XXIV	behind ²ⁱ	XXXV
antenna ⁵ⁱ	XXV	bench ⁸ⁱ	III
apartment ¹ⁱ	XI	bicycle ⁸ⁱ	XIX
armchair ¹⁰ⁱ	III	billboard ¹ⁱ	XXI
aspirin ¹ⁱ	VI	black coffee ⁵ⁱ	IX
baby oil ⁹ⁱ	VII	boroughs ¹	XLIII
backdoor ³ⁱ	XXIX	both ⁷	III
back of ²ⁱ	XXIX	brakes ⁹ⁱ	XXVI
baggage ¹ⁱ	IV	breakfast ⁴ⁱ	XXXIX
bar ⁷ⁱ	XXXV	bridge ¹ⁱ	XLII

broiler ³ⁱ	XIII	corn ²ⁱ	XXX
bus ⁴ⁱ	XIX	cosmetics ³ⁱ	VII
bus fare ²ⁱ	XXVI	cost ⁴	XVI
cabinets ⁸ⁱ	XIII	couch ¹⁰ⁱ	XIII
cake ⁶ⁱ	X	couple ¹ⁱ	IV
candy ¹¹ⁱ	X	counter ¹ⁱ	IX
carpet ⁷ⁱ	XXVI	cream ²ⁱ	IX
cashier ¹ⁱ	XXXIII	crib ³ⁱ	XLI
center ¹ⁱ	VIII	curtain ¹⁶ⁱ	XIII
cents ⁵ⁱ	XXX	curtain rod ¹³ⁱ	XIII
chairs ¹¹ⁱ	XIII	curve ahead ¹⁴ⁱ	XIX
change ¹⁹ⁱ	XIX	Democrat ³ⁱ	XXI
exact change ¹⁹ⁱ	XIX	desk clerk ¹ⁱ	XXXV
cheeseburger ⁷ⁱ	XXX	dessert ¹³ⁱ	XXX
chewing gum ²⁰ⁱ	X	diaper ⁷ⁱ	VII
chocolate ¹⁰ⁱ	X	diaper pins ⁸ⁱ	VII
cigar ¹³ⁱ	X	diner ¹ⁱ	XXVII
cigarette ¹²ⁱ	X	dinette ²ⁱ	XII
(pack of)		dinette table ²⁹ⁱ	XII
cigarette machine ⁴ⁱ	XXXII	dinner ¹ⁱ	XXVIII
city ⁴ⁱ	XVII	divider ²ⁱ	XIX
clock ⁹ⁱ	XIII	dollar ¹ⁱ	XV
closet ²³ⁱ	XIII	double room ¹	XXXVI
coffee ³ⁱ	VIII	doughnut ⁵ⁱ	XXXIX
coffee table ¹³ⁱ	XIII	down ²ⁱ	XXIII
comic book ¹⁴ⁱ	X	downstairs ³ⁱ	XXXIX
cop ⁴ⁱ	XXIV		

downtown ¹ⁱ	XLIV	hood (of a car) ²ⁱ	XXVI
dresser ¹⁹ⁱ	XIII	horse ⁷ⁱ	XIX
drugstore ¹ⁱ	VII	hot dog ¹⁰ⁱ	XXX
election ⁶	XXI	ice cream ⁴ⁱ	X
emergency stopping ²ⁱ	XXIV	inexpensive ³	XXXV
engine ⁷ⁱ	XXV	Information Desk ⁴ⁱ	III
enough ¹	XVI	ink ¹⁹ⁱ	X
expensive ⁴	XXX	inside ⁵ⁱ	XXV
face creams ⁴ⁱ	VII	jack ²ⁱ	XXII
first name ⁵ⁱ	XXXVII	juice ⁸ⁱ	X
flat tire ¹ⁱ	XXII	jukebox ⁷ⁱ	XXIX
fork ³ⁱ	XXXI	kitchen ¹ⁱ	XII
fountain pen ¹⁸ⁱ	X	kitchen sink ⁵ⁱ	XIII
frank ¹¹ⁱ	XXX	knife ⁴ⁱ	XXXI
french fries ⁸ⁱ	XXX	ladies' room ¹ⁱ	XXXII
front door ²ⁱ	XXVIII	lamp ¹⁴ⁱ	XIII
front of ¹ⁱ	XXIX	to land ²ⁱ	I
gas pedal ⁵ⁱ	XXVI	lanes ¹ⁱ	XIX
gas station ¹ⁱ	XVII	last name ⁴ⁱ	XXXVII
gas stove ¹ⁱ	XIII	to the left ¹²ⁱ	XXVI
glass of ⁶ⁱ	IX	lipstick ⁶ⁱ	VII
hamburger ⁶ⁱ	XXX	living room ³ⁱ	XII
hand lotion ⁵ⁱ	VII	luncheonette ²ⁱ	VIII
headache ¹ⁱ	V	magazine ¹⁵ⁱ	X
heater ⁶ⁱ	XXVI	maps ²ⁱ	XVII
hitchhike ⁵ⁱ	XVI	maximum speed ¹²ⁱ	XIX

medicine ²ⁱ	VII	ballpoint pen ¹⁷ⁱ	X
medicine chest ²⁴ⁱ	XIII	fountain pen ¹⁸ⁱ	X
men's room ²ⁱ	XXX	pepper shaker ⁸ⁱ	XXXI
menu ⁸ⁱ	XXIX	per hour ⁸	XXV
middle of ³	XIX	pie ⁵ⁱ	X
milk ⁹ⁱ	X	pillow ¹ⁱ	XIV
milkshake ³ⁱ	X	plate ²ⁱ	XXXI
minimum speed ¹⁵ⁱ	XIX	police car ¹ⁱ	XXV
mirror ²⁰ⁱ	XIII	police radio ⁴ⁱ	XXV
money ²ⁱ	XV	policeman ³ⁱ	XXIII
motel ¹ⁱ	XXXIV	political parties ⁴ⁱ	XXI
movie theater ³ⁱ	XLIV	powerful ⁶	XXV
napkins ⁵ⁱ	XXXI	president ²ⁱ	XXI
necessary ⁷	XXXVII	price ²ⁱ	XXXVI
newspaper ¹⁶ⁱ	X	refrigerator ⁴ⁱ	XIII
next morning ¹	XXXIX	registration form ²ⁱ	XXXVII
nighttables ²²ⁱ	XIII	regular coffee ⁴ⁱ	IX
now ¹	II	Republican ⁵ⁱ	XXI
officer ³ⁱ	XXIV	restaurant ²ⁱ	XXXIX
outside ³ⁱ	XXXIII	ride ¹ⁱ	XVIII
oven ²ⁱ	XIII	to the right ¹¹ⁱ	XXVI
over ⁴ⁱ	XIV	roadside ¹ⁱ	XL
pack ³ⁱ	XXXII	roof ³ⁱ	XXV
park ¹ⁱ	III	room number ¹ⁱ	XXXVIII
parking lot ²ⁱ	III	rug ¹⁵ⁱ	XIII
passengers ³ⁱ	III	salad ³ⁱ	XXX

salt shaker ⁸ⁱ	XXXI	steaks ¹ⁱ	XXX
sandwiches ¹ⁱ	X	steering wheel ⁴ⁱ	XXVI
seats ³ⁱ	XXVI	store ⁸ⁱ	XLIII
sheet ²ⁱ	XIV	suburbs ²ⁱ	XI
shop ¹ⁱ	III	sugar ³ⁱ	IX
shower ²⁷ⁱ	XIII	suitcase ⁴ⁱ	II
side door ⁶ⁱ	XXIX	tablecloth ¹ⁱ	XXXIV
side of ⁴ⁱ	XXIX	(night) table ²²ⁱ	XIII
side roads ⁹ⁱ	XIX	tea ⁷ⁱ	X
sign ¹⁰	XIX	teaspoon ⁶ⁱ	XXXI
to sign ⁴	XXXVII	telephone ⁶ⁱ	XIII
signal ⁸ⁱ	XXVI	television ⁴ⁱ	XXXV
signature ⁷ⁱ	XXXVII	ticket ⁶ⁱ	III
sink ⁵ⁱ (kitchen)	XIII	ticket counter ⁵ⁱ	III
sink ²⁵ⁱ	XIII	tip ²ⁱ	XXXIII
siren ²ⁱ	XXV	tire ⁵ⁱ	XXII
soda ²ⁱ	X	flat tire ¹ⁱ	XXII
sofa ⁹ⁱ	III	spare tire ³ⁱ	XXII
soon ³	I	tire wrench ⁴ⁱ	XXII
soup ⁹ⁱ	XXX	toaster ⁷ⁱ	XIII
soup spoon ⁷ⁱ	XXXIV	toilet ²⁸ⁱ	XIII
speed limit ¹¹	XIX	toll ⁷ⁱ	XIX
maximum speed ¹²ⁱ	XIX	toll attendant ¹⁸ⁱ	XIX
minimum speed ¹⁵ⁱ	XIX	toll booths ¹⁶ⁱ	XIX
state ³ⁱ	XVII	toll machine ²⁰ⁱ	XIX
station wagon ²ⁱ	XLI	trailors ⁶ⁱ	XIX

train fare ³ⁱ	XVI	up ¹ⁱ	XXIII
transmission ¹⁰ⁱ	XXVI	upstairs ²ⁱ	XXXVIII
travelers ⁸	XIX	vacancy ²ⁱ	XXXIV
truck ⁵ⁱ	XIX	vehicles ¹³	XIX
trunk ¹ⁱ	XXVI	waitress ⁷ⁱ	XXIX
T.V. ¹²ⁱ	XIII	water ⁷ⁱ	IX
under ³ⁱ	XIV	water fountain ⁶ⁱ	XXXV

SUGGESTED WORD LIST FOR REMAINDER OF BOOK

above	around the corner	bathing suit
absent	artist	bathing trunks
accountant	ashtray	bathrobe
Account Number	aunt	battery
ache	auto body shop	beach
administration	automatic	beauty parlor
advertisements	autumn	beans
aerograms	avacado	bed
afford	avenue	double bed
afternoon	backyard	b edspread
age	bacon	beef
agency	bad	beer
air conditioner	bag	beets
Air Force	bakery	belt
air mail	ballgame	below
alcoholic	bananas (green)	big
ambulance	bank	bill
amount	barber	biology
animal	barbed wire	birth control
anniversary	No Barefeet	birthday
antiseptic	bargain	blanket
appliance	baseball	block
application	basement	blouse
appointment	basket	BMT subway
Army	basketball	board

bonds	bureaucrat	celery
bookcase	bus driver	cement
book ends	bush	cereal
bookkeeper	business	certificate
Book No. (Account)	busstop	charge account
book store	butcher shop	cheap
boots	butter	check
booth	button	check book
boss	cab	checking account
bottle	cabbage	cheese
bowl	cafeteria	chemistry
box	calendar	cherry
bra	telephone call	chest of drawers
brand	can (tin)	chicken
brandy	candle	children
bread	candy machine	chisel
whole wheat bread	card	church
rye bread	cardboard box	city tax
white bread	careful	civics
brick	careless	cleaning fluid
broken	carpenter	clear
broom	carrot	clerk
brother-in-law	carry out	clips
bubble gum	carton of cigarettes	piece of cloth
bucket	cash	clothes
bulb, electric	cauliflower	clothesline
budget	cavity	clothes pin

coffee pot	cream	discount store
cold	cucumber	disease
cold (n.)	cup	dish
cold cuts	custard	dishwasher
collar	customer	district
college	cut o meat	divorce
cologne	damp	doctor
comb	danger	documentary
comedy	date	doorbell
comfortable	day before yesterday	dough
company	dear	dozen
concrete	deduct	draftsman
conservative	degree	drain
cook	defective merchandise	drawer
cookie	delicatessen	dressmaker
comforter	delicious	drill
cork	dentist	drink (n.)
corkscrew	deposit	drip-dry
corner	deposit slip	driveway
correct	detective	drunk
cottage cheese	difficult	dry
cotton	diet foods	dry cleaner
cough	diet soda	early
country	dime	earnings
cousin	dining room	East Side
court	directions	economical
crack	dirt	education
on credit	discount store	egg

scrambled eggs	eyeglasses	food, meal
soft-boiled eggs	fabric	football
poached eggs	factory	foot (measuring)
hard boiled eggs	factory worker	foreign language
fried eggs	family planning	foreman
electric	fat (lard)	frame (picture)
electric heat	faucet	friendly
electrician	fault	fruit
elementary	Federal	canned fruit
emergency	female	full
emergency room	Federal Tax	full-time
employee	fence	furniture
employment	fewer	fuse
empty	film	fuse box
engineer	finances	game
English	fire	garage
entrance	fire engine	garbage
envelope	fire hydrant	garbage can
evening	fire extinguisher	garden
examination	fireman	gardener
expense	fish	garlic
exit	flashlight	gas
expensive	flood	gas heat
experience	floor	gas station
extra	flour	general manager
express	flower	geography
eyes (color of)	flower pot	gin

girdle	handkerchief	humid
glue	happy	hungry
good-looking	hard	ice
gown	hardware	ice cubes
grade	hearing aide	iced tea
grapes	heavy	inch
grapefruit	heel (of shoe)	income tax
grass	height	income tax
gravel	helping	independent
gravy	help wanted	indoors
outdoor grill	hem	IND subway
grinders	heroin	information
groceries	high chair	Telephone Information
ground meat	hinge	installation
guaranteed	history	installment payments
guest	hole	instruction
guidance counselor	holiday	instrument
guitar	hook	insurance
gutter	honey	insurance agent
gynasium	garden hose	interest
hairbrush	hospital	investment
haircut	hot	iron
half	hot chocolate	ironing board
ham	hotel	IRT subway
hammer	hour	jacket
handbag	housekeeper	jar
hanger (clothes)	housewife	jello

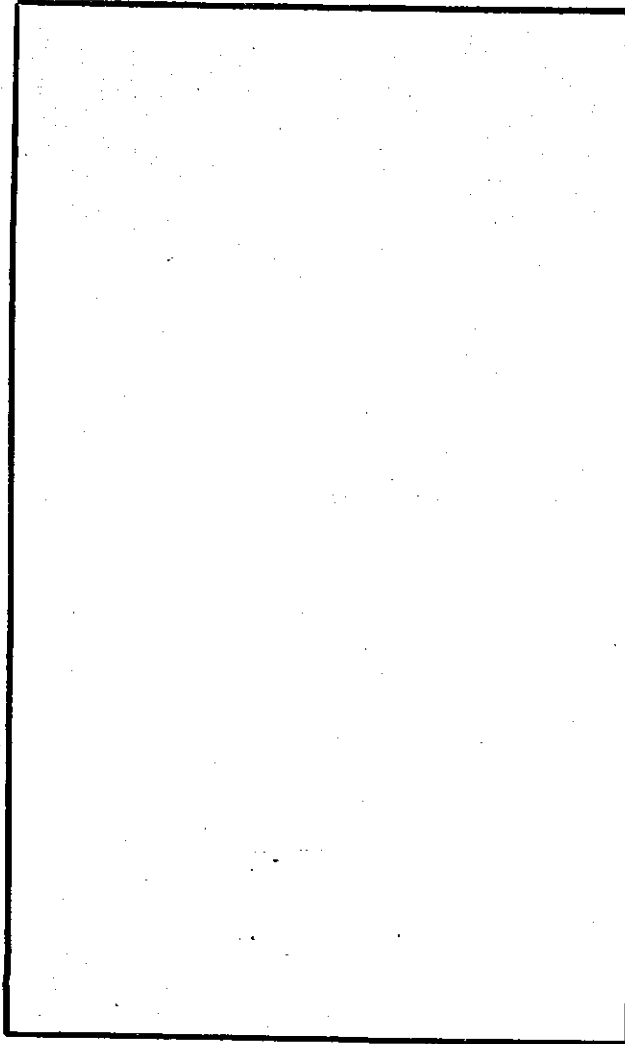
minute	nuts (food)	parcel post
money order	nut and bolt	parking
monkey wrench	nylon	No Parking Anytime
month	oatmeal	No Parking 8A.M.-2P.M. M W F
mouthwash	odor	2 Hour Parking
mop	office	meter parking
morning	oil	No Parking
mortar	oil heat	parking ticket
mortgage	ointment	part-time
motor	omelette	pastry
movies	onion	pavement
movie projector	an opening	pay
mug	operator	pay check
musical	opportunity	payroll
mustard	orange	payment
nail	organic foods	pay phone
Navy	outdoors	pea
needle	outlet	peach
nephew	overcoat	peanuts
news	overtime	penny
nickel	package	pepper
nickname	paint	perculator
night	painter	perfume
notions	a pair	permanent press
nursery	pancake	personnel
next week	pants - slacks	No pets allowed.
noise	parcel	

photograph	powder (makeup)	refundable
physics	power brakes	registered (mail)
physical	power steering	relative
pillowcase	practical	remittance
pint	present address	rent
pipe (plumbing)	principal	repairman
plaster	private	report card
plastics	PTA	retail
play pen	public	ribbon
pleasant	pudding	rice
pliers	pullover	right-handed
plub (electric)	pump	rip
police	pure	road
police station	quart	roast
polish	quickly	rollers
politician	quiet	rope
poor	rain	rubber band
porch	raincoat	ruler
pork	rake	rum
position	razor	safety pin
postage	razorblade	salad bowl
post card	ready	salami
post office	reasonable	salary deduction
pot (marijuana)	receipt	on sale
potato	recipe	salesgirl
potato chips	records	salesman
pound	references	saleswoman
poverty	refund	sales tax

stocks	taxes	tomorrow
stock market	telegram	tonight
straight ahead	telephone bill	tools
street	temperature	toothache
string	tenament	toothbrush
string beans	term	toothpaste
stucco	theatre	toothpick
studio	thermos	total
sublet	thermometer	Tow Away Zone
subway	thermostat	tow truck
student	thirsty	towel
suit	thread	traffic
Summer	ticket	turkey
summons	tile	turpentine
sun	thinner	T.V. program
sunglasses	thriller	T.V. station
superintendent	tie	typewriter
supermarket	time-and-a-half	typist
sweater	time limit	umbrella
sweet	tissues	undershirt
switch (electric)	toast	understand
synthetic	tobacco	underwear
syrup	today	unemployed
talcum powder	toilet paper	uniform
tailor	token	union
tape	tomato	union dues
tape recorder	tomato sauce	university

SUGGESTED APPENDICES FOR THE BOOK

I. Ordinal Numbers



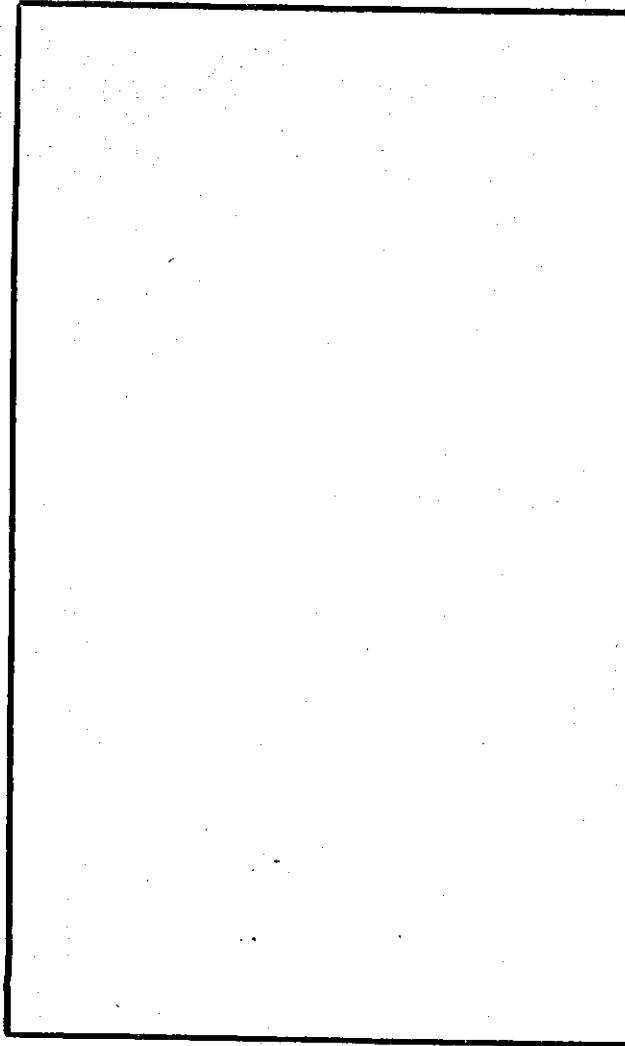
twenty-first floor
twentieth floor
nineteenth floor
eighteenth floor
seventeenth floor
sixteenth floor
fifteenth floor
fourteenth floor
thirteenth floor
twelfth floor
eleventh floor
tenth floor
ninth floor
eighth floor
seventh floor
sixth floor
fifth floor
fourth floor
third floor
second floor
first floor
basement (cellar)

This is an apartment building. Lupe lives in this building.
It is in a suburb in Miami. Lupe's apartment is on the
second floor of this building.

uptown	washing machine	wine
U turn	wastebasket	Winter
vacant	wrist watch	wire
vacation	weather	withdrawal
vaccination	week	withdrawal slip
varnish	weekday	wonderful
vaseline	weekend	wood
vegetable	weight	woolen
venitian blinds	western	work
vinegar	West Side	workshop
violation	whiskey	wrench
vocational school	wholesale	"write in words"
vodka	wind	X-ray
wages	windowsill	yard
waiter		zip code
wash-and-wear		zipper

SUGGESTED APPENDICES FOR THE BOOK

I. Ordinal Numbers



twenty-first floor
twentieth floor
nineteenth floor
eighteenth floor
seventeenth floor
sixteenth floor
fifteenth floor
fourteenth floor
thirteenth floor
twelfth floor
eleventh floor
tenth floor
ninth floor
eighth floor
seventh floor
sixth floor
fifth floor
fourth floor
third floor
second floor
first floor
basement (cellar)

This is an apartment building. Lupe lives in this building.
It is in a suburb in Miami. Lupe's apartment is on the
second floor of this building.

II. Important Verbs (a suggested layout for presentation of tenses)

Simple Past Simple Present Continuous Present Perfect Present

Today is January 31, 1972

January 1972						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

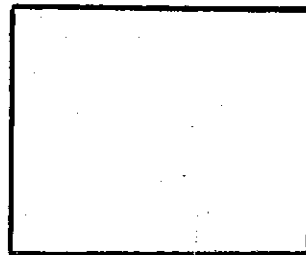
1972						
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July
Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec		

January	
31	

January 1972						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

Sample:

to accept



accepted

accept

accepting

have accepted

Suggested Important Verbs:

to accept	to feel like	to love
to allow	to fill out	to mean
to answer	to find	to meet
to arrive	to finish	to move
to ask (someone)	to fix	to need
to take a bath	to fly	to offer
to borrow	to forget	to open
to break	to get	to order
to bring	to give	to park
to buy	to go	to pay
to call	to go out	to pay attention
to change	to help	to play
to clean	to hitchhike	to polish
to comb	to introduce	to put
to cook	to iron	to put down
to choose	to kiss	to put on
to count	to know (facts)	to read
to cut	to know (a person)	to be ready
to decide	to land	to relax
to deliver	to learn	to remember
to drink	to leave	to rent
to drive	to lend	to repair
to drop off	to like	to require
to eat	to live	to rest
to empty out	to look for	to return
to enjoy	to love	to save (money)

to sell

to send

to serve

to set

to sew

to shift

to shut

to sign

to sleep

to slice

to slice

to smell

to smile

to smoke

to soak

to speak

to start

to stay with

to stop

to take

to take away

to talk

to think

to telephone

to translate

to travel

to type

to use

to vote

to wait

to wake up

SUGGESTIONS FOR A Pictionary

I. What is your job? What do you do? Are you...

a farmer

a clerk

a secretary

a detective

an engineer

a factory worker

a lawyer

a nurse

a gardener

an electrician

a beautician

a manicurist

a plumber

a housewife

a tailor

a truck driver

a typist

a maid

a housekeeper

a butcher

a doctor

a dentist

a taxi driver

a mailman

a pilot

a cook

a construction worker

a teacher

a sales girl

a

II. A Street in Manhattan

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a skyscraper ¹ | a church ¹⁰ | a traffic light ¹⁹ |
| a book store ² | a drugstore ¹¹ | an apartment ²⁰ |
| a mailbox ³ | a mailtruck ¹² | a fire hydrant ²¹ |
| a subway station ⁴ | a manhole ¹³ | a subway entrance ²² |
| a sidewalk ⁵ | a restaurant ¹⁴ | a theatre ²³ |
| a taxi ⁶ | a bus ¹⁵ | a bus stand ²⁴ |
| a taxi stand ⁷ | a street sign ¹⁶ | a telephone booth ²⁵ |
| a newsstand ⁸ | a barber shop ¹⁷ | a delivery truck ²⁶ |
| a library ⁹ | a dry cleaners ¹⁸ | a meter ²⁷ |

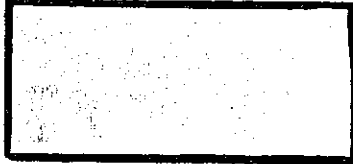
III. Vehicles in the City



a tow truck



a motorcycle



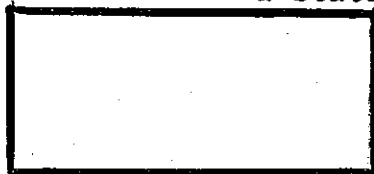
a taxi



a station wagon



a sports car



a school bus



a police car



a bulldozer



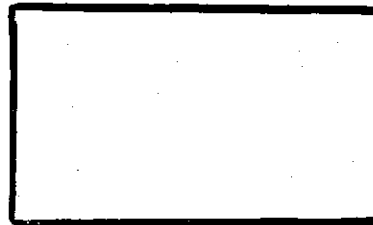
a milk truck



a sedan



an ambulance



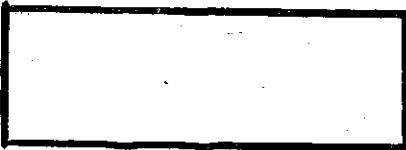
a garbage truck



a fire engine



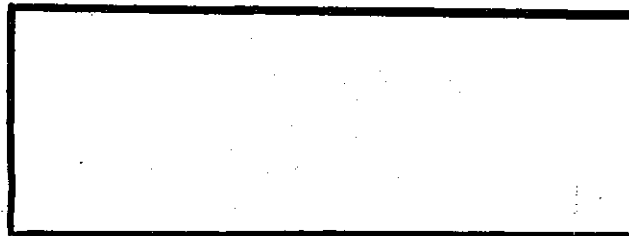
an ice cream truck



a convertible

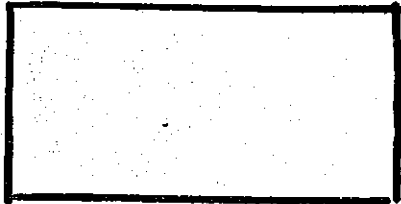


a gasoline truck



a trailer truck

IV. Places to Live



a tenement



a private house



a ranch house



a three family house



a school dormitory



an apartment house



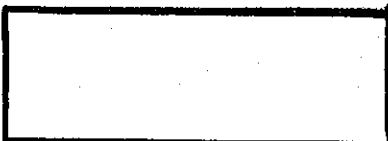
an attached house



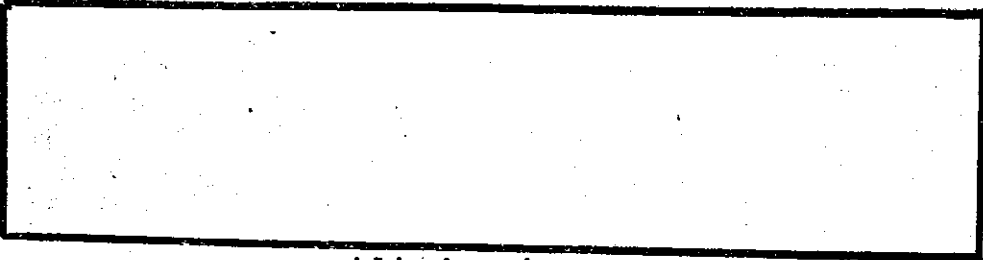
a two family house



a hotel

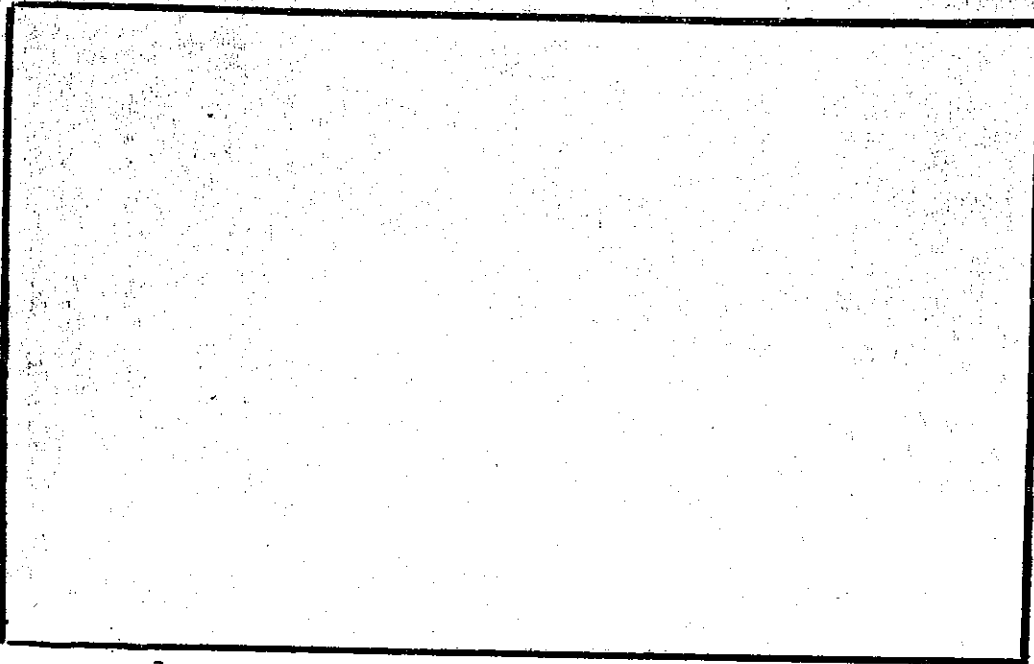


a motel



public housing

V. Tools for your house or work



a hammer¹

a drill²

screws³

a saw⁴

nuts and bolts⁵

paint cans⁶

cement⁷

roundnose pliers⁸

nails⁹

an axe¹⁰

pliers¹¹

a vise¹²

a saw horse¹³

a tool box¹⁴

a paint brush¹⁵

a jackknife¹⁶

tape¹⁷

putty¹⁸

a plane¹⁹

a screwdriver²⁰

sandpaper²¹

glue²²

a monkey wrench²³

bricks²⁴

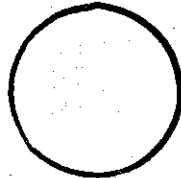
a hatchet²⁵

files²⁶

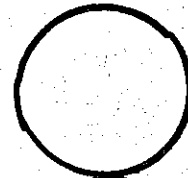
a putty knife²⁷

VII. Vegetables

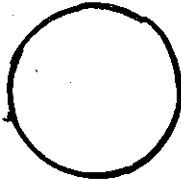
lettuce



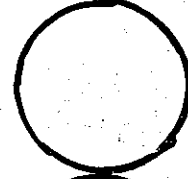
beets



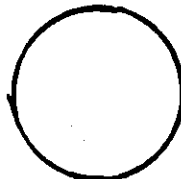
string beans



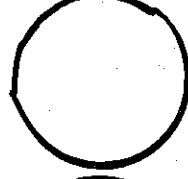
cucumbers



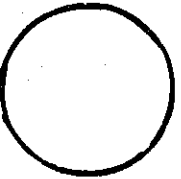
lima beans



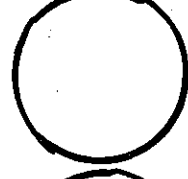
onions



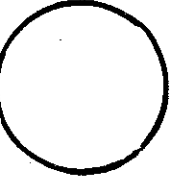
broccoli



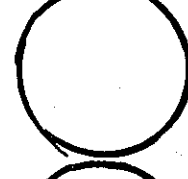
corn



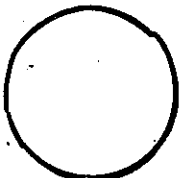
celery



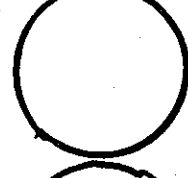
cauliflower



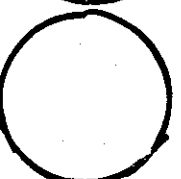
peas



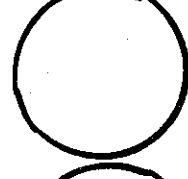
squash



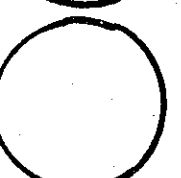
spinach



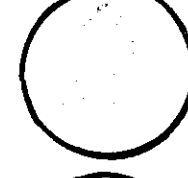
cabbage



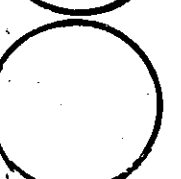
tomatoes



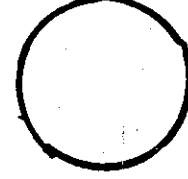
garlic



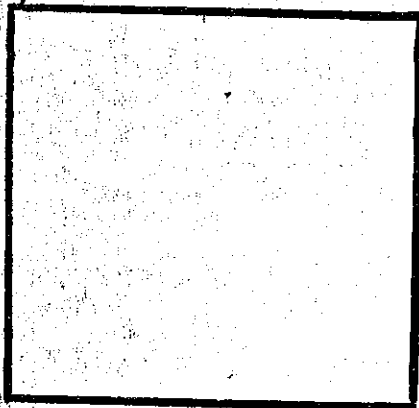
potatoes



peppers

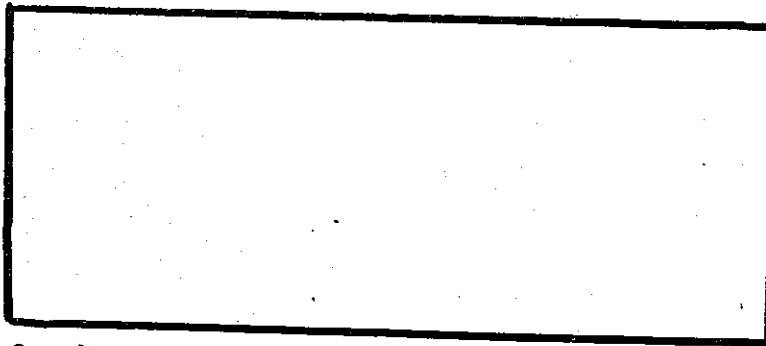
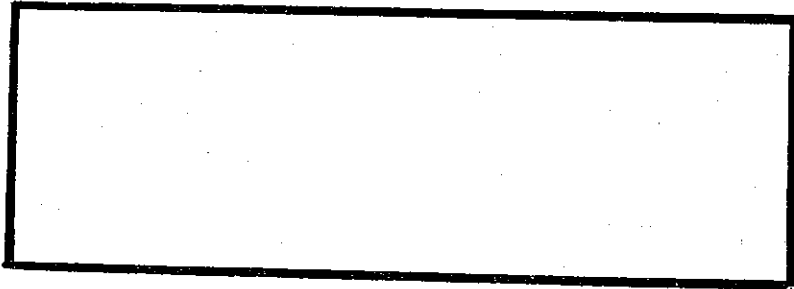


VIII. Meats



bacon
ham
pork loin
pork chops
sausages

roast beef
steak
hamburger
liver
corned beef



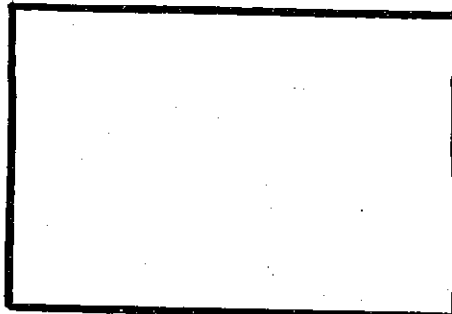
lamb chops
leg of lamb
stew pieces

franks

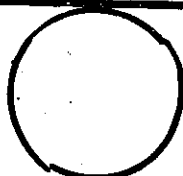
bologna

salami

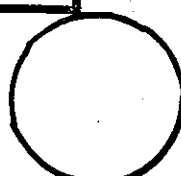
liverwurst



veal chops
veal roast
veal stew



chicken



turkey



duck

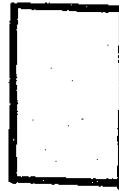
IX. Other things to eat



cheese



eggs



milk



butter



cookies



salt



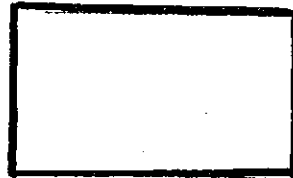
sugar



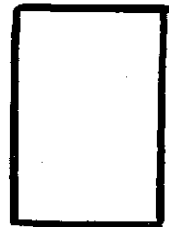
bread



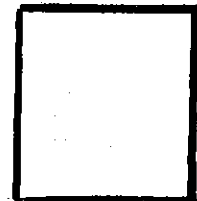
jam and jelly



spaghetti



rice



cereal



orange juice



flour



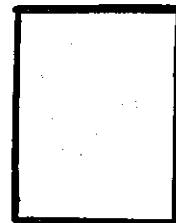
spices



peanut butter



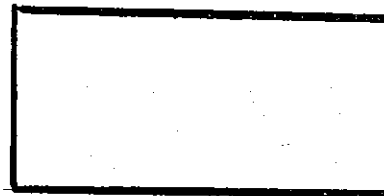
seasonings



rolls



frozen vegetables and fruit



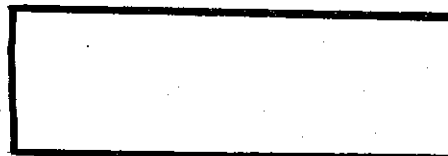
cakes and pies



oil



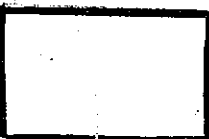
vinegar



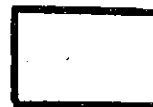
canned fruit and vegetables



relish



mayonaise



mustard

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